THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,658—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
1st June,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6.00	CHINA	9.00
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	...	...
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10912
29th "	INDIA	8000	...	...
6th July	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10590
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
27th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June
Halsburg	3379	E. Sebasich	1st July
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Semiramis	3999	A. Biliaffer	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6043	P. A. Leva	27th June.
Persia	5835	N. Ivancich	28th July.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	28th Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 903 „ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 653 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Silesia	5160	G. Nicolich	6th June

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
62, Charchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lings	2185	Friday	31st May	† 6 a.m.	direct.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	6th June	9 a.m.	

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEHR (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 6th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 12th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basrah.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Tuesday 4th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 8th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
30th May, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
Trafford Hall	8321	.....	.....	8 June*	.....
City of Athens	5594	.....	.....	9 „	14 June
City of Lahore	6878	.....	17 June	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9200	.....	7 „	20 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	1 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7906	18 „	11 „	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 „	20 „	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	*5000	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5191	20 „	12 „	2 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 „	22 „	13 „	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 „	20 „	
City of Lahore	6878	21 „	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles..25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	23 „	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	88 0	5 Oct.	.....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	5500	16 „	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5341	23 „	Marseilles31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 „	Naples....6 Nov.	22 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 „	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

Fares.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	921	428	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	802
Liverpool	608	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Delhi	Tientsin
Penang	Hankow	Yokohama
Puket	Batavia	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.	Sourabaya	New York
	Saigon	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Horniby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. O. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Syojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lincyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 227,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

"JELLSO"

HARMLESS TO THE SKIN. AN IDEAL SOAP FOR MOTORISTS. CONTAINS NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS.

FOR WASHING MOTOR-CARS AND CARRIAGES

DOES not injure enamel, varnish or paint.
Oil or dirt can be removed from motor-cars, carriages, painted doors, windows and the hands without water.
Washes perfectly without injuring the materials.
A perfect cleanser for all purposes.
Jellso contains no acids or chemicals injurious to the skin. It can be used in absolute safety even though the hands are scratched or cut.
Jellso is not a luxury for the wealthy motorist only. It is very inexpensive.
One washing with Jellso makes an old car like new. It is not at all necessary to use Jellso every time the car is washed, once a week or even less is sufficient to keep the varnish bright with very little polishing.
Water will not remove grease when it is used alone. Either the varnish is left streaky and dull or a lot of time is wasted in polishing. This time would be much more advantageously employed in overhauling the machinery, and thereby lessening the risks of breakdowns on the road.

If you are sceptical.
TRY A SMALL TIN FOR AS. 6,
And we feel sure you will become for evermore a strong supporter of "JELLSO."
Sold in tins As. 6, As. 12, Rs. 1-8, and Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS FOR : NAPIER MOTORS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts ; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

THE CHEAPEST EUROPEAN FIRM IN BOMBAY.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS, AND TOBACCONISTS.

FREE DELIVERY ON ALL ORDERS.

MEDICAL CONSULTATION From 10 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. Daily, Including SUNDAY.

—:-o-:—

CONDOR & SONS,

SUCCESSORS TO D. FERNANDES & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

FREE DELIVERY.

Dispensing Department open night and day, accuracy and purity guaranteed. Charges most moderate.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarrettes, to suit all tastes and all pockets, fresh stock just received.

Oilmanstores, Patent Medicine's Toilet Requisites etc. Regular fresh shipments, quality guaranteed.

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

ALL ORDERS DELIVERED AT OUR EXPENSE.

Lists free on Request. Trial Solicited.

Please Mention this paper.

Address: 61, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, (Opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.)

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in ½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available

KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls. 85,000,000	= say £8,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„ 8,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„ 19,500,000	= say £3,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000 000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA MAIL.

ON and from the 1st June, 1912 the UP and DOWN POONA MAIL TRAINS will only carry First, Second and Intermediate Class Passengers.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th May 1912.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on MONDAY, the 3rd Proximo being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, AT VERSOVA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for J. A. R. Brasson, Esq., Official Assignee of Madras, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Cassim Mahomed Dama, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Versova Taluka Salsette, zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 5771 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less, bearing Survey No. 55, and Pot No. 1, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Fazal Mahomed Dama, south by the property belonging to Abdul Alladin Mahomed Dama and another, east by public passage, and on the west by public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Madras, at their office at Cama Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST in the IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, at Goawada, Taluka Khed, Zilla Poona.

Khed Civil Suit No. 157 of 1906
and
Poona Appeal No. 79 of 1907.

Soorji Damjee Thaker.....Plaintiff and Appellant.
Vs.
Narayan and Shanker Savaleram, Defendants
minors by their guardian and and
mother, Sitabai Savaleram Sohane...Respondents.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Soorjee Damjee Thaker, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 15th June, 1912, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the right, title and interest of the above Insolvent, in the property mentioned below, mortgaged to the Insolvent by the Defendant's father, Savaleram Manajee Sohane.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, lying at Ghawada, Talooka Khed, Zilla Poona, bearing Survey No. 400, and admeasuring 9 acres, 36 goonthas or thereabouts.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, lying at Ghawada, Talooka Khed, Zilla Poona, and admeasuring east and west 64 lands and north and south 18 lands, and bounded on the east by public road, south by the ground of Tsakooji bin Ranooji Darekar, on the west by villages road, and north by grounds of Manawa Bapoo Moonda and Janabuna Bapu Habaldar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, 18th JUNE AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS & OUTFITTERS & A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE PUBLIC.

A valuable and expensive stock of West of England tweeds, homespuns, Venetian cloth, riding whipcords, overcoating, Burberry suitings, linings, Italians, buttons, etc., etc. Also outfitters, goods, comprising Wolsey underwear in all weights, silk underwear, pure wool and zephyr pyjamas, shirts, boots, and shoes, a large stock of the latest hats and topees, silk and Cashmere socks, gaiters, fox putties, imitation jewellery, rug straps, holdalls, deck chairs and extensive range of latest quality shirtings, flannels, zephyrs, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, mufflers suite cases and fancy silver articles, all fresh and high class goods recently imported, entire fittings, plate glass, show cases, cloth shelves and stands, Dummys, a life size horse with men's Dummy figure (a magnificent model) suitable for harness maker's shop, English-made cloth stands, brass fittings and a multiplicity of effects; the property of Messrs. Stanley Humphrey's and Co. (who are closing the gentlemen's department owing to urgent extension to their costume show rooms). For sale by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. on TUESDAY, the 18th June and the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Waterloo Mansions, opposite Wellington Fountain, Wodehouse Road, Fort.

N. B.—A magnificent opportunity and goods will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

The above will be on view two days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT,
"PARIS THE SYREN" and other Pictures.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.

RETURNED TO BOMBAY.

DR. CARL L. PERIN,

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS

PALMIST
AND
MENTAL SCIENTIST.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT TO

His Majesty King Emperor George V.
His Majesty Emperor Francis Joseph.
His Majesty King Humbert of Italy.
His Majesty Czar Nicholas of Russia.

Among other Great Personages who consulted Dr. Perin are : Pres. Taft, Ex-Pres. Roosevelt, Cardinal Gibbons, the late Mr. Stead, Lawrence Hope, etc., etc.

PRIME MINISTER ASQUITH says : "Dr. Perin thoroughly convinced me that Palmistry is no myth but a true science."

RUDYARD KIPLING says : "I shall never forget my interview with Dr. Perin ; I consider him wonderful."

THE LATE MR. STEAD says : "I have investigated all sorts of so-called sciences as Palmistry, Clairvoyancy, Telepathy, Mental Science, etc.,—but never have I met a man like Perin who so thoroughly convinced me that the Life of Man is written in his hand."

DR. BILROTH, the noted Austrian Surgeon says : "Mental Science is true, Dr. Perin cured me of a malady which I tried to master for years. I believe now that there is something greater beyond medicine."

The work of Dr. Perin has been endorsed by the Leading Newspapers in the world.

CONSULTATION HOURS :
Daily from 10 to 1 and 3 to 6,
HOTEL MAJESTIC.
ROOMS 58, 59, 60, and 61.

Special and Separate Consultation Rooms for Ladies No Letters answered.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO BOMBAY RESIDENTS
FOR MONSOON
SEASON ONLY.
VERY REDUCED
RATES INCLUSIVE.
Apply
MANAGER.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

THE
OLDEST WELL
RENOWNED
FAMILY HOTEL
IN
BOMBAY.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

AMUSEMENTS.

"MAIDANIA"

A RACE WITH THE WEATHER.
LAST NIGHTS.
SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE
AT 9 30
FANCY DRESS DANCE.
Rs. 50 ! Rs. 50 !! Rs. 50 !!!
PRIZES
FOR THE BEST LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S COSTUMES.
TICKETS RUPEE 1. LADIES FREE.

PARIS
MOTOR CAR ANARCH
RIVALS IN LOVE
FRIEND MURDERS FRIEND!
JUDGED BY A DOG!
The most sensational colored film as to how a sagacious Dog unearths a Murder Case]
AT AMERICA-INDIA

Read the following sensational Synopsis :—

Macaire and Aubrey de Montadier, a nobleman are old friends. At the court of France rivalry arises between two regarding the king's daughter who accepts the nobleman. Macaire considers himself humiliated and being fired up by jealousey prepares for his vengeance. At Macaire's instigation the King orders the nobleman to a risky mission, and in the meanwhile Macaire selects a lonely place in the jungle to bury Montadier after killing him. Little suspecting that his life is sought for, Montadier starts to obey the King's commands, and he is surrounded and killed by Macaire and buried in the grave prepared for him. The nobleman while leaving left a very faithful dog, who was well-known for his sagacity and scenting powers. This dog scenting something wrong persisted to accompany the nobleman, but was perforce to be left behind. But seeing that his master did not return yet, he let himself loose in search for him and went straight to the place where the innocent one was buried. He promptly made out who the murderer must be, and sought his master's friend. The friend goes with the dog, he guiding him to the same place.

Afterwards in open court the dog accuses the murderer by rushing at him furiously. The King settle a club for the man and cask for the dog and orders that if the dog is beaten, he must be killed, and if the man he must be hanged. The result is inevitable and the murderer is finally put to the gallows.

FILMS FOR SALE :
Apply to MANAGER.
Telephone
No. 1271.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each,
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "Dr. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. F. Lamps 75 per cent saving in current, and my "2500 MEGHOM CABLES" best B. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other once you use them. Sole Agent E. G. FULEF, 45 Hornby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2693, care of this Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 2 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged, Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 494 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 498, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try Now Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take and lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

WANTED.

FURNITURE WANTED.

A EUROPEAN COUPLE desire to buy FURNITURE for the flat they have already taken.

Will bid for part or lot of Furniture of Family going away from Bombay. Plate can be included. Inclose Inventory and price, 1740 "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

A SMART ASSISTANT DYER, three Hot Iron Pressers, two smart Washermen, a smart Clerk. Portuguese preferred. Good salaries for smart men on Agreement for a first class European Cleaning Company in Calcutta. Apply with Testimonials and terms No. 1370 care of "Bombay Gazette."

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS
has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED energetic and influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .....£	29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
H. F. LODGE,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for £.	2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	... „	109,674
Annual Income	... „	1,451,086
Assets	... „	10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies	„	26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	... £	442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale on Eastern Produce on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 30th May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Continental and Bombay-made Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed Room Furniture, Cabinets, Cottage Piano by Rose, Sewing Machine, large hall clock, brief size Hammond Type-writer, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the ground-floor of the "Arthur House," on Cooperage Road, opposite the Band Stand, Fort, very valuable Continental and Bombay-made drawing, dining and bed room furniture, such as tapestry lined cushioned suits of sofas and chairs, oakwood German bookcase with writing desk, ebonized cottage piano by Rose & Co., walnutwood large cabinet, walnutwood mirror door and marble top cupboard in three pieces, carved marble top table, mirror hat stand, walnutwood, German roll top music cabinet, fire and burglar proof American safe, stereoscope with glass slides, oval dining table, arm and armless chairs, carved mirror large sideboard, blackwood, carved book case, single and double iron beds with mattresses, marble top mirror toilet table, writing table, Devis sewing machine brief size Hammond typewriter in working order, mirror double cupboard, marble top washhand table, chest-of-drawer, rich pictures, marble figures, carpets, table ornaments, one month winding large hall clock, table and hanging lamps, rich glass, crockery and plateware, dinner and breakfast services, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of JOHN ZUBERBUHLER, Esq., Vice Consul for the U. S. of Brazil, proceeding Home and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th May, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Amir Mansion" Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, household-furniture, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated-ware, large dining table and chairs, side board and dumb waiters, drawing-room, suits of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets and ornaments, rich carpets, one sweet tone piano, table lamps, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, clothes and gown presses, China matting, utensils, garden pots, etc., etc., the property of Harold, Martin, Esq., Vice-Consul de France and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1912.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 0
Quarterly	„ 6 8
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".
See Special Short Advertisements Column.
SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	... ...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	... ...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.
AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, MAY 28.] [BOMBAY, MAY 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols	77 7-16		1-8
do. Rentes	92 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	94 1-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	84 11-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 1-8	1-8	
do. 2 months' nence	28 1-4	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York	61	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·46 1-2	01	
do. do. New York	4·87 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight	3 1-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills	3 5-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 2-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Easier. Fair demand.

Spot ... Steady.

Futures ... Steady.

Manchester Steady with little doing

Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "

Imports ... 27,000 "

Mid-Americans ... 6·22—24

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 5-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·13	6·13	6·15	6·16	6·11
—08	—08	—09	—08	—10
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·09	6·08	6·08	6·08	
—09	—09	—09	—09	

New York official noon call May 11·01 ; July 11·18.

New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·03 ; July 11·31.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 9,000

" Receipts at " last year ... 2,000

" Exports to Great Britain ... .

" Exports to Continent ... 1,000

" spot Cotton ...11·50 +10

Futures—Month of May 11·06+13

Futures—Month of July 11·23+10

} Advance on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and on unfavorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

spot Cotton ... 11 9-16 unchgd

Futures—Month of July ... 11·51+05

Do. do. Oct ... 11·34+07

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

Liverpool, May 28.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ...Holiday feeling on market scarcely anything doing.

Tone Cloths ...Market steady

Weft American "54" ... 11 1-4

Weft Egyptian "80" ... 16 3-4

Tone—Yarn—Market Quiet.

Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11 1-4

Twist "32" W T C ... 9 5-8

Twist "32" B ... 10

Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 3

Twist "36" W T C ... 9 7-8

Twist "36" B ... 10 1-4

Twist "42" ... 11 1-4

Twist American "60" ... 15 3-4

Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 1-4

Twist Egyptian "80" ... 20 1-2

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11

Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 5-8

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool ... 5 31-32

Buyers or sellers ... Sellers.

Months ... May-June.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal

Do. Months—

Do. Name of Ports—

Wheat White Karachi ... 3s unchgd

Do. Months— ... May-June

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 3s 1-2 unchgd

Do Months—May-June—London—Nominal.

Tone—Dull.

Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 3,770,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... ... 3s unchgd

Do. Month—May—Nominal—Dull.

Barletta Russo 61lbs ... ... No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ... ... 3s 1-2 unchgd

Do Month ... May—April—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...55+1-2

Do. Months— ... June-July

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest—Value

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports.— .....

Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—June-July

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 70 1-2+1-2

Do. Months—July-Aug.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.

Tone—Firm.

Linseed Calcutta ... ... 69+1s 6d

Do. Months—May-June

Do Name of Port—London—Done—Firm

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...62 1-4+1 1-4

Do. Months—May-June

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

27-6-0—0-0-6—June-July—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 7 1-4 unchgd

May-June—Value—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 85+1-2

Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8+1-8

Standard Copper G M B ... 74 5-8+3-16

English best selected Copper: £ 79+3-4.

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12-6

ARRIVALS—

"Claropois" and "Aichenfels."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... .

Do. Months of Shipment ... Quite neglected

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nothing doing

Do Months of Shipments ... .

Tone—Entirely neglected.

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12 5 3-4+1-2d

Months of Shipments ...August—Sellers.

Tone—Steady only limited business.

E A & A Similar Crystal C & F India ... 17-6+ 3-4 d

Months of Shipments ...June-Aug—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal

Month of Shipments ... .

Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16 x 18 C and F Calcutta ... Rs. 12 1 1-2—July—Value.

Do. 12 1 1-2—July—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 13 3—July—Value.

Do. 13 3—July—Value.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ... 12 10 1-2—July—Value.

Do 12 10 1-2—July—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 13 July—Value.

Do. 13 July—Value.

Tone—Steady—Good business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [29TH MAY, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway ...	20	23,606
B B and C I Railway ...	25	28,790

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Being Council Bills day, there has been little doing pending the result of allotments. Far Eastern rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 3-4
Shanghai "	...202 3-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet but steady and closing rates are given below. A small business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 97	0 0
1st Settlement ...	" 96 15	0
2nd Settlement ...	" 96 13	0

BULLION :—

The market for Bar Silver in London reopened steady and unchanged for ready at 28 1-8, while for delivery in two months the quotation was 1-16 lower at 28 1-4. New York was unchanged at 61. There is not much business passing in the local market and closing rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs. 23	15 0
Australian " ...	" 23	15 0
Sovereigns " ...	" 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	" 71	3 0
1st Settlement ...	" 71	5 0
2nd Settlement ...	" 71	10 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	" 80	9 0
1st Settlement ...	" 80	11 0
2nd Settlement ...	" 81	0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

New York yesterday recovered 10 points of the previous day's decline. Hot winds continue in Texas, and weather reports are somewhat conflicting. There was a slightly steadier feeling in the local market on opening and prices were much the same as yesterday morning, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 297. There has, however, been little business passing and rates show no material change at the close. The enquiry for ready cotton has been limited. Holders are meeting the demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.			
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	297	Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	298	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	"	293	" "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	285	" "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	"	279	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	268	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	260	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	262	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	246	" "
OLD CROP.			
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	277	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	"	254	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	264	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	33,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
6·16	6·16	6·19
+03	+03	+04
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·19	6·16	6·13
+03	+05	+04
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·12	6·12	6·12
+04	+04	+04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firm.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 12	0 B.T.
May ...	" 12 6	6 B.T.
September ...	" 12 9	6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi May ...	Rs. 8 14	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May ...	" 9 11	0 "

JINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. Little doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 59	8 0 Nominal
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 61	0 0 "

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 12	3 0 B. T.
May ...	" 12	13 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 37	8 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ...	Rs. 28	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold ...	Rs. 49	0 0
Small ...	" 47	0 0

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5	7 0 R. T.
" Delhi May. ...	" 5	6 6 "
" " September ...	" 5	9 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,800
Bank of India	66
Eastern Bank	31
Indian Specie	62

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance Mill ...	700
David	437 1-2
Kohinoor	770
Maneckji Petit	26
New Great Eastern	232 1-2
Standard	1,355

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	155 1-2
Bombay E. S. & I. C. Preference ...	180
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord	280
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	23 3-4
Treacher & Co	465

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	522 1-2

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	13,684	bales.
Wheat	37,759	cwts.
Linseed	47,724	"
Sapeseed	12,359	"
Gingellyseed	1,441	"
Poppyseed	1,384	"
Groundnuts	1,992	"
Castorseed	1,336	"
Rice	11,207	"
Myrabollams	1,021	"
Cottonseed	3,264	"
Mowrasseed	33	"
Gram	8,009	"
Jowar	10,140	"
Millet	52	"

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 27th May.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 ...	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 25th May, 1912, by Council Bills ...	£ 3,367,818
Balance to be remitted from 26th May 1912, to 31st March, 1913 ...	£ 12,132,182

BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 29.

The Bank of Madras has reduced the rate of interest by one per cent. The present rate is seven per cent.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—59 bales wool, R Agarchand ; 30 cwts coutney, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons ; 40 bales wool, M Rattanse ; 18 bales wool, Bombay Co ; 18 bales wool J Karra ; 35 bales wool, H K M Kaisha : 100 cwts old metal, K M Nathoo.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—60 cwts casein, The Imperial Dairy Co ; 15 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co.

Moolton s—2,000 cwts maize, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—20 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Zamora s—1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK VIA LONDON.

Persia s—2 packages carpets, Thos Cook and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Laconia s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 6,240 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Ariosto s—1,820 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sebastian s—880 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

Manipur s—990 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Rysbergen s—8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Chelton s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP

Rysbergen s—6,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 903 cwts gum, R Damji ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Kt of the Thistle s—5,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Clan Cameron s—55 bales cottonfly, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, W Blyth and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Istrar s—1,000 cwts linseed, 1250 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Roath s—28 bales nemp, E Oomersey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—26 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Manipur s—201 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 2,000 cwts oil cakes, M H Dehdusty ; 100 bales hemp, M Nuthoobhai and Co : 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Ostmark s—63 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co.

Roath s—2,000 cwts gum, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Oriental s—350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.

Saddle As. 4 1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 10 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.

Saddle As. 3½ per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 2 1-2 per lb.

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to As. 14 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 1 1-2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per pair.
Pomfret (black) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 per pair.
Gholi from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) Rs. 6 each.
Salmon (small) Rs. 4 each.
Prawns (small) nil.
Oysters from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 4 to As. 4 each.
Crabs from pies 6 to As. 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ALLUM.—May 10, at Simla, the wife of K. C. Allum, Punjab Police, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Presentation of an address to Mr. W. M. Bell, Mr. N. M. Petit's Bungalow, 5-30 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Perseverance and tact are the two great qualities most valuable to all men."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mooltan," with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left Aden on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gazerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Bavarda ... Starke
Overture ...	Tancredi ... Rossini
Selection ...	The Orobid ... Caryll
Valse ...	Mein Schonster Tag in Berlin ... Gung'l
Selection ...	The Dairymaids ... Rubens
Intermezzo ...	Love's Dream after the Ball ... Czibulka
Two Step ...	Mr Jollycoy ... R Penso

OBITUARY.—The death is announced of Mr. Kaliandass Keshavdass, a Kapole Shethia and honorary magistrate of Bombay, at Mahableshwar on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The 3rd June, 1912, will be observed as a Post Office holiday in honour of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday and the Bombay General Post Office, the Town Sub-Offices, and the Telegraph Branch of combined offices will observe the same working hours as on Sundays.

A TELEGRAM was received in Bombay yesterday by Shah Wali Mahomed Kadri Chisti Nizami announcing the death of Mowlana Sayed Mahomed Imam-ud-Din Ali Saheb Mudzillahoo Dewan Dargah Hazrat Khwaja Sultan Moin-ud-Din Garib Nawaz, Ajmer.

FIRE AT WARI BUNDER.—At about 6-30 p.m., yesterday, a fire broke out among the linseed and hemp stored in the G. I. P. Railway goods yard at Wari Bunder. The Haines Road, Babula Tank and Fort brigades arrived promptly on the scene, but as there was no necessity to work the fire-engines, the brigade men poured water from the stand pipe and put out the fire in five minutes. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 100.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Anti-Tuberculosis League's Appeal.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner forwarding an application from the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League for financial assistance. The letter has been published already.

The chairman proposed that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that if the proposal be approved the grant be sanctioned.

Dr. Sukhia opposed the grant being sanctioned for two reasons. First he said the Corporation was not adequately represented on the Board and second because the money was not to be spent entirely for the benefit of the city. He also objected to the wording of the resolution. He would not commit himself to any contribution from the Municipality.

Sir Sassoon David suggested that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that it be passed on to the Medical Relief Committee.

Lt.-Col. Collie, I. M. S., proposed that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the intimation that if the proposal be approved, the Standing Committee would be prepared to recommend a grant.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir seconded.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment to the effect that the proposal of the Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation for orders and the Corporation be informed that that body was not well represented, as had been suggested, on the managing committee ; that the Corporation ought to know before sanctioning the grant what grant the Government and the following bodies were prepared to make : the Port Trust, the Improvement Trust, the Millowners' Association, the Grain Dealers' Association, and the Cotton Trade Association.

Mr. James MacDonald moved that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation for orders.

Mr. Sailebhoy Barodawalla seconded.

Lt.-Colonel Collie withdrew his proposal in favour of Mr. MacDonald's, which was agreed to.

The Committee also considered the Commissioner's request for sanction to employ up to the end of the year, an extra establishment in connection with the collection of wheel-tax on motor-cars and motor cycles in Bombay.

The Commissioner's letter on the subject has been published in the "Bombay Gazette."

The Committee accorded the necessary sanction.

BOMBAY FAMINE FUND.

The following is a further list of contributions to the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund :—Previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,46,381 ; Mharaj Shree Gokulnathji Mharaj, Rs. 525 ; Messrs Kursandas Govindji, Keshavji Govindji and Govindram Hariram, trustees of the estate of Vussanji Dossa, Rs. 1,000 ; Kariana Bazaar Association (second instalment) Rs. 4,000; Sheth Bhookhandas Govindjee and Co., Rs. 200, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, (second instalment) Rs. 500 ; "A Humble Being," Rs. 50 ; Messrs Kalidas Dharsey and Co., Rs. 501 ; Collection in Rangoon remitted by Messrs Amerchand Madhavji and Co., Monjilal Purshotam Pondya and Bursetji and Co. Rs. 400 ; Mr. D. M. Londha (Rutlam D. T. S. Office) Rs. 13 ; Mr. G. V. Hardiker, Rs. 19-12 ; "T.," Rs. 25 ; Khodabakhas, Rs. 10 ; A Hindoo sympathiser, Rs. 200 ; A gentleman, Rs. 200 ; Mr. Poonja Pancha (Gangapur city), Rs. 10 ; Rangoon Famine Relief Committee, Rs. 100; Mr. Ichharam Suryaram Desai (Gujarati One Anna Fund. Total, Rs. 14,020-8-4.) Rs. 1,153-11-0 ; and Indian People's Famine Trust Calcutta, Rs. 50,000 ; total Rs. 3,05,288-7-0.

POLICE COURTS.

HUNDI TRANSACTIONS.

Curious Evidence on an Application.

RAO Bahadhur Chunilal H. Sitalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday heard the rule why process should not be issued in the case instituted by Hussanally Valibhai, a shipping, landing and commission agent, against Gulam Hussain Issaji and Ramkrishna Marwari for cheating in respect of four hundies of Rs. 2,500 each.

The complainant was put into the witness box, and deposed that on the representation of the accused in December 1911, he signed the hundies in blank, the amount of the hundies to be repaid on due date in February, 1912. On that date the complainant had again to sign four hundies, as the accused could not meet the demand. Even then the hundies were "protested."

In cross-examination, he admitted that though he had denied it at first, it was a fact that hundi transactions between him and the accused had begun long before December 1911. He further admitted that Gulam Hussaine had mentioned to him his financial position, when the hundies alleged to have been executed in December were signed by him. Though in his complaint he had stated that he had signed only eight hundies he now said that eleven hundies were signed by him for the accommodation of the accused.

The magistrate intimated that he would pass orders this morning.

DISHONEST MILKMAN.

Before Rao Bhadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Ram Soondar Manger, a milkman employed by Mrs. Newton, residing in Phiroze house, Apollo Bundar, owner of a dairy in Parel, was charged with breach of trust as a servant in respect of half a seer of milk valued at six pice.

It was brought to the notice of Mrs. Newton that the milk sent by her through the accused was not properly delivered to customers, who frequently complained of receiving less milk than they were entitled to. Mrs. Newton followed the accused on Tuesday and asked a policeman doing duty at Wodehouse road to arrest the milkman if he sold milk to anyone on the road. The accused did sell half a seer of milk and was arrested. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE COCAINE TRADE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, an Inspector of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Nizamuddin Khaja Sajuddin and Fazul Mahomed, both Punjabis, with being in possession of and attempting to transport to Ajmere seventeen and a half ounces of cocaine, valued at Rs. 350.

It appeared from the evidence that at about 9 o'clock on the night of the 25th instant, the two accused went together to the Grant Road station with some luggage and waited near the ticket office. The first accused purchased two tickets for Ajmere. As their movements seemed suspicious, police constable No. 477 questioned the first accused. He took the constable aside and signalled to the second accused to throw away a pillow from the bedding. The second accused did so, but, in the meantime, the Inspector arrived and picked up the pillow. He then searched the bedding and cut open the stitches of the pillow when five packets of cocaine, weighing seventeen and a half ounces were discovered.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and said that a third person threw the pillow while he was talking with the police constable and then ran away. His Worship convicted the accused and fined them each Rs. 200, with the alternative of six months' simple imprisonment.

DANCING GIRL ROBBED.

MR. P. H. Dastur also disposed of the case in which Inspector Stenson charged Narotam Sagar, a Purdeshi, with theft as a servant of ornaments valued at Rs. 1,170, belonging to his mistress, Vasantibai, a dancing girl. The evidence showed that the complainant went to bathe on Tuesday morning, leaving the keys of her cupboard with the accused. On her return, she found the cupboard open and the ornaments gone. The accused had also disappeared. The same evening, a police sepoy saw the accused hiding in the compound of the Parsi Fever Hospital and arrested him. On being searched, the ornaments were found. The accused pleaded "not guilty" and said that he had picked up the ornaments from the street. A sentence was passed of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

"JUBA"—"BHAVANI" COLLISION

The Marine Court of Inquiry, which was to have been held yesterday, into the circumstances attending the collision between the steamer "Juba" and the pathimar "Bhawani," off Janjira, was postponed till this morning.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana versus Pali Hill.

An interesting match was played yesterday between the Bombay and Pali Hill Gymkhanas. The following were the results :—

MacCormack and Portlock beat Kuhns and Montgomerie 7-5, 14-12.

Skipwith and Gittens beat F. Muir and J. Muir 2-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Col. Smith and Major Dunsford beat Turner and McCaulis 6-4, 6-3.

Owing to the failing light it was only possible to play two matches in the second round. The results were as follows :—

Col. Smith and Major Dunsford beat F. Muir and J. Muir 6-3, 6-2.

Skipwith and Gittens beat Turner and McCaulis 6-2, 6-4.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
May 30	m 11 25	28 3	m 4 24	15 6
	10 59 a	25 11	5 13 a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May 30 (Thursday) " 6h 1m " 7h 11m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, May 31st 4h. 59-6m. a.m. Last Quarter, June 8th, 8h. 5-6m. a.m. New Moon, 15th, 11h. 53 6m. a.m. ; First Quarter, 22nd, 2h, 8-9m. a.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

Feeble Advance of the S. W. Monsoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

The area of rainfall associated with the advance of the monsoon travelled northwards ; but the seas are smooth along the West Coast of the Peninsula and the advance still appears feeble. Rainfall has been general in South Assam, Konkan and Mysore; fairly general in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bombay, the Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras, and local in Lower Burma, Bihar and North Malabar. The principal amounts are :—Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri and Burdwan an inch and a half each, and Dinapore, Ratnagiri and Mangalore, one inch each.

Forecast: Extension northwards of the rainfall in the Peninsula and diminution in its central district.

TUESDAY'S RAINFALL.

REGISTERED AT KEMP & CO., LD.

Up to 8 a.m., May 29.

	Last 24 hours. In.	Ct.
Cumballa Hill	0	15

STEAMER REPORT.

The German East Africa Line steamer "Markgraf," 2,325 tons, Captain Fantren ; which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Daressalem via coast ports, reports having experienced moderate monsoon and rain in south latitude and light north-westerly winds to the northwards.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department Simla, yesterday :—"Storm signal,—feeble advance monsoon taking place Arabian Sea (equally weather possible as your port."

CEYLON REPORTS.

The "Times of Ceylon" wrote on May 24th :—Heavy rain, with thunder and lightning, fell during the early hours of the morning. Beginning after one o'clock, the rain held on till after 5 a.m., and it rained again later between 6 and 8 o'clock. The rainfall for the 24 hours ending 9-30 a.m. today was, at the Observatory, 2·32 in., and at the Fort 3·33. These figures represent practically the rain that fell during the night and early morning, as the fall for the 24 hours ending 3-30 p.m yesterday was 0·28 and 0·07 at the Observatory and Fort.

BAD WEATHER IN THE BAY.

That a vessel should occupy eight days on the voyage from Bassein (Burma) to Colombo indicates the existence of abnormal weather on the voyage. The s.s. "Madura" heaved anchor at Bassein on the morning of the 16th instant, and steamed up the Bar, but the weather had proved so unpropitious that the pilot refused to take her out. He had consequently to cast anchor again and wait for the morning, when, the weather having modified, she cleared from the Burmese port. She had not steamed many miles when she encountered what, in his opinion, was the formation of a cyclone—probably the same which the "Bramfels" ran into. Although fortunate in missing the wind, the "Madura" had to contend against a tremendous sea, which continually swept the decks of the steamer. He also experienced torrential rain for five days, with scarcely an hour's cessation. This weather continued until the "Madura" reached the Basses, when there was a slight l

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain J. H. Buresh sailed yesterday for Aden, with a general cargo.

The steamer Kt. of the Thistle, 4,286 tons, Captain G. S. Baker, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Arab steamers Co's steamer Bahrein, 1402 tons, Captain G. C. Grant, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 92 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

The steamer Stanbergen, 2455 tons, Captain W. K. de Youngs arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam, with a general cargo and a passenger.

The steamer Framlington Court, 2,591 tons, Captain W. A. Isacs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

R I M S Lawrence	Comdr La Touche	Despatch Vessel
Fabric Stewart	Comdr Townand	I G T S
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Finnis	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Bordern	R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 23.

Barbein	1403	Grant	Arab S Co
Baroda	1893	Penny	M M & Co
Dunrobin	2319	Carr	T M & Co
Fumi Maru	1569	Nishikawa	Wm A G & Co
Framlington	2591	Isacs	
Gymeric	2593	Ousack	G H Essajee
Heathdene	2277	Tiffett	T Jeswandas & Co
Lhasa	950	Manley	K'chi M M & Co
Markgraf	2325	Fanten	A S & Co
Naderi	1168	Hughes	Bo & S N Co
Patrick Stewart		Townsend	I G T Steamer
Rinee	2634	Banson	T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Surada	3401	Alton	M M & Co
Sant. Tookaram	118	Dillon	I C N & T Co
Stenbergen	2455	Younge	W & A G & Co
Upada	3882	Hodgson	M M & Co
Peroozi	2029	Primrose	B P S N Co
Umballa	3426	Broej	Calcutta 25-5 M M & Co
President	2086	Bremer	26-5 A Strandes & Co
Uganda	3498	Kilpatrick	M M & Co
Vermont	2725	Middleton	
Zamora	2323	Swan	Marsilles Ralli Bros

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Rysbergen	2304	Burger	Antwerp	30-5	T M & Co
B Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Kobi	4-6	J Finlay & Co
C&R Chiltonian	2761	Jones	Hamburg	7-6	T M & Co
D&E Assaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai	5-6	P & O Co
F Laconia	4117	Caboto	Garston		W & A Graham & Co
K Tosa Maru	3610	Satow	Kobe	30-5	N Y Kaisha
M Havildar	3086	Elliott	31-5	T Morrison & Co	
N Daylight ship	3599		Baltimore	30-5	Standard Oil Co
P Palamcotta	2209	Cutbush	Durban	4-6	M M & Co

Offside N

Shah Ameer	2033	Wheeler	Bo Hajaz	S N Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Manipur	4923	Tyers	Dunkirk	31-5	K Nixon & Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson		W & A G & Co	
3 Clan Cameron	2850	Taylor	Antwerp		J Finlay & Co
4 Maltby	2540	Alsop	Liverpool		W & A Graham & Co
5 Roth	2808	Harding	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
6 Istraf	2979	Jacob	A'werp	K N & Co	
7 Cleopatra	2129	Chevaich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
8 Kt of the Thistle	4285	Baker	A'werp	25-5	K N & Co
9 Ostmark	2776	Peter	W & A Graham & Co		
10&11 Oriental	3286	Valentine	Kobe	1-6	P & O S N Co
12&13 Persia	4154	Haughton	London	P & O C	
16 Sirbistan	1857	Choat	Dunkirk	M M & Co	

H W V D.

H W Dumra	762	Morrison	Buresh	30-5	M M & Co

H W P D

Mahamadi	549	Ahmed	N F	B S N Co	
Satrunji	547	Hussein	do		
Netravati	699	Fakira	Bo & S N Co		

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
29	Framlington Court	Isacs	Calcutta, May 13
	Stenbergen	Younge	R'dam, April 27

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Candidate	Rushforth	Antwerp
	Queen of A'dria	Radcliffe	New York
	Malda	Lamber	Busrah, &c
	Naseri	Murch	Aden

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dumra, Morrison, for Persian Gulf.
" Bahrein, Grant, for Persian Gulf.
" Kt of the Thistle, Baker, for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Mooltan, for London.
" Steinbergen for Antwerp etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British India steamer Culna, left Gibraltar, on the afternoon of the 27th instant. The same Co's steamer Berbera, left Port Said on the morning of the 28th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York, homeward bound, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday evening the 26th instant.

The Societa' Nationale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's s s Sardegna from Genoa left Aden on the 29th instant and is expected here early on the 4th proximo.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY—Broad Gauge System.
Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th May on 945·61 miles open :—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 4,50,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 6,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	233	476	4	713
For previous 18 weeks of half year	37,84,330	84,11,580	73,709	12269619
Total for 19 week	40,04,330	88,61,580	77,709	12943619
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,20,033	5,34,394	7,939	7,62,366
Per mile of Ry...	233	565	8	806
Total to corresponding date...	86,39,360	81,57,496	90,979	11887835

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 88,366
Increase to date ..... Rs. 10,55,784

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).

G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain, England).

E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

(5).—MAY 31st.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.

(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout
INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.
A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.
New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.
Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.
For Readers—
Interesting Throughout!
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.
For free sample copy and revised Adv. rates,
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

A
CORRECT
OBSERVATION
will reveal to you the fact that the homes where
BLUTHNER PIANOS
are installed are the Homes of
CULTURE;
the reason being that where
REFINEMENT
is most in evidence.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
are most appreciated.
Sole Agents
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 30th May, 1912.

NAPIER AND FRERE IN KARACHI.

THE debt which Karachi owes to Sir Charles Napier and to Sir Bartle Frere is now being discussed by the public, especially in Sind, owing to the curious omission of any mention of the former by the *Times* in its special article on the romantic growth of Karachi. Napier's name certainly deserves honourable and grateful mention in the romantic history of the capital of Sind whose future greatness he predicted. But there is no need of putting the claims of these two great men in rivalry as benefactors of Karachi, which city has always acknowledged its debt to both and has several memorials of either. The *Times* article certainly exaggerates when it says that "Karachi owes its very existence to that seer of many visions which have been fulfilled, Sir Bartle Frere", for Frere did not go there as Commissioner of Sind till 1851, eight years after it came into our hands by the conquest of Sind, under Napier who at once saw its great advantages and possibilities of development. Its harbour, too, did not escape his eye and he laid plans for improving it, which were carried out more than a generation later. Frere, too, did not see his plans—which were amplified from Napier's—carried out in their entirety, but he took great and active interest in seeing them adopted both when he was a member of the Supreme Government at Calcutta and later while Governor at Bombay. And Frere himself did ample justice to his illustrious predecessor. After Napier's death a public meeting was held at Karachi in 1853 to consider the most appropriate method of testifying respect to his memory and there Frere made a speech about Napier's claims on Karachi and Sind, which called forth the warm admiration of Napier's brother and biographer, ever watchful of the hero's fame. "To offer thanks would be misplaced," wrote Sir W. Napier to Frere, "it would be to thank a man for having felt nobly, acted nobly, and spoken nobly. But I offer the tribute of my admiration." Many years later when a newspaper critic harshly called Napier "a grotesque self-willed public character in high authority" Frere at once wrote to the paper chivalrously pointing out that there was no single element of the grotesque in his character, and showing his great merits as a statesman. As to his views of public works, among which his scheme for Karachi harbour was included, Frere wrote in 1869 that no Indian statesman of our time has had juster or more enlarged views regarding public works, and if all the useful, practical and remunerative public works we projected were carried out, there would be work for his successor in Sind for many years to come."

There is not much necessity for raising a statue to Frere upon the heights of Manora as suggested by the *Times* writer, for there are already memorials enough there to keep Frere's memory green among the citizens of that rising and already much risen port. So much is this the case that the great orientalist and traveller, the late Sir Richard Burton chaffingly wrote on revisiting the city in 1876 that Mr. Commissioner, indeed, seems to have proposed for himself three main objects in life: building Frere towns, building Frere halls, and building Frere roads, which have a truly imperial look on paper." There is besides a Frere hall, a Frere road, and a Frere town—which last seems somehow to have not taken on in Karachi as in Bombay, for we, too, had this name for the locality round about Frere road—a Frere station, a Frere library, and several other things to remind Karachi people of their great benefactor's name. Of Napier, too, there are memorials not so many and ubiquitous, but still sufficient to show Karachi's gratitude for the great soldier-statesman who founded that modern city, for in pre-British days it was merely a village. Napier Mole Road takes one across the causeway in the harbour of Karachi. Then the Karachi public erected one obelisk to his memory after his death which, though not exactly grand, is yet a worthy monument, looking to the days of the childhood of the city when it was subscribed for in 1853. There is also a memorial window in the church which needs repairs as it was considerably damaged ten years ago. There need be, then, no antagonism between Napier and Frere as benefactors of Karachi, as the *Times* article seems unwittingly to have given occasion to some for contrasting their claims. But publicists like the *Times* writer ought to know history better before inditing such a one-sided article, which has given just grounds for objection to the Commissioner of Sind, Mr. Younghusband.

STRIKES AND AUSTRALIAN REMEDIES.

THE suggestion to apply Australian methods in dealing with English strikes does not commend itself to impartial observers, and an Australian writer in a current review expresses doubts whether they would answer. The essential conditions of success are absent, he says, and argues that a remedial law must have public opinion behind it; an industrial law must be based on the economic conditions of the country legislated for. When compulsory arbitration was introduced into Australia the employers were, on the whole, against it and naturally; the employers were overwhelmingly in its favour; the public at large was inclined to welcome any plausible method of securing industrial peace. Twelve years of it have converted a large section of the employers in its favour; the public is well satisfied; and while a section of the employers is always crying out for a reversion to strike methods the Labour leaders grow every day firmer in their adherence to arbitration, more bitter in their hatred of strikes. A striking illustration of these facts was furnished by the president of the Sydney Wharf Labourers' Union. Said he, "Here is the history of ten years of unionism in the transport trades. To strikes we owe literally nothing. All that we have gained from the only successful one of any magnitude was to get back what we had lost by the previous one. Strikes are not only barbaric, they are, in general, foolish. The strike is the club and bow and arrow method of warfare. But more especially is it the boomerang." If the London transport workers could but realise this all would be well. But it is impossible while there are men of the Tillett, Mann and Bowling type at their head. Since compulsory arbitration has been enforced in Australia there have been strikes, but they were directed by these men. The Australian leaders fortunately were too strong for them and they left the country discredited. If the unions could be got to accept compulsory arbitration they would be ever so much better off. But Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has declared that any Bill leading to compulsory arbitration would be opposed by the Labour party, tooth and nail. Why, it is asked, is the Australian employee inclined to welcome and to trust the Arbitration Courts, whereas the British employee, even when he has won great personal advantage from arbitrators' awards, is likely at any moment to violate those awards and to express violent suspicions of the methods by which they were attained? And the answer is; Mainly because of that vile thing "class consciousness" which flourishes like a green bay tree on English soil, but persistently withers in Australia no matter how often imported agitators may sow the seed.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

NO ONE will be very much surprised at the result of the first match in the triangular cricket tournament. The superiority of the Australian team has been demonstrated in county matches, and it was only what the South Africans themselves expected when they landed, that the Australians would prove a much superior side. Thus after the South African defeat by an innings and a considerable margin of runs, interest in the tournament will be practically confined to the performances of England and Australia, for though England after her achievements in the Antipodes is expected to prove the better team, it is still an open question how the two sides will shape when they meet. In the match, which has just ended, the most noticeable feature is that in a game, which the collapse of the South Africans in the second innings, brought to a close in two days, there were three fine batting performances, each of which produced over one hundred runs. The most noteworthy of these was the 122 not out of that great cricketer, Faulkner, without which his compatriots would have made indeed a sorry show. His 122 was included in a total of 265, so that the rest of the team scored an average of sixteen runs each. For their success the Australians are very largely indebted to their new bowler, Matthews, who, we are glad to see, came off so well, as he had little success during the test matches in Australia. In four matches he took only one wicket, and that at a cost of 164 runs. However, he is a tricky bowler, who undoubtedly deserves wickets, and he was expected by Australians to do better in England than in his own country, where he is the mainstay of the St. Kilda Club in Melbourne. He bowls a slow leg-break, well pitched up, and varies this about once in every over with a faster ball, pitched on or just outside the off-stump and breaking back towards the batsmen. Such a signal success so early in the season by one of Australia's new men will do much to repair the diminution of interest, which the team had suffered owing to the absence of so many celebrated players.

SENATOR SMITH'S REPORT.

WE are only interested in the report submitted to the United States Senate by Senator Smith as an item of news. For any real finding in the matter of the "Titanic" disaster we prefer to pin our faith to the British enquiry presided over by Lord Mersey. The charges made against Captain Lord of the "Californian," and against the junior officers and some members of the crew of the wrecked ship need not be seriously considered, at any rate until they are established, which, from the evidence forthcoming, we do not think is at all likely. As to the other point raised, it is inconceivable that so terrible a catastrophe could occur without disclosing some weak points in the discipline of a ship's company which consisted of several hundred persons, and included members of several races; but it is significant that most of the passengers, who have been able to say anything at all, have testified to the fact that officers and crew did all that was possible to allay panic and reduce to a minimum the problem that presented itself. As a matter of fact, if we could really discover the truth, we should probably find that little strain was imposed on discipline. It was difficult to induce the passengers, or many of them, to believe that the ship was in any danger of sinking, and we have the striking story, related by several, that those who went into the boats were literally chaffed by others for doing so. Whatever may have been the circumstances attending the loss of the ship, whoever was to blame, however incomplete were the facilities provided by the owners for saving life, the almost perfect discipline in the last hours of the "Titanic" stand out splendidly from this terrible tragedy.

FAILURE OF LEPROSY "CURES."

THOSE who expected great things from the nastin and benzoyl-chloride treatments for lepers are doomed to disappointment. A British Parliamentary paper just issued contains the report of Dr. Minett, who investigated these treatments at the Maponica Leper Asylum in British Guiana, whence the first promising reports came. Dr. Minett says he watched three classes of cases, namely, patients who were subjected to each of the "cures" mentioned, and others who received no treatment at all beyond removal to better conditions. From his observations he came to the conclusion that "nastin has apparently very little beneficial effect, that a solution of benzoyl-chloride in oil shows a slightly higher percentage of improvement than nastin; that anaesthetic cases of leprosy run a definite course, after which the disease seems to die out, leaving the patient no longer infective; that this is a natural process taking place without any treatment whatever; that benzoyl-chloride in petroleum oil is extremely valuable as a nasal spray or a paint for ulcerating surfaces, and its regular use for such purposes is strongly recommended." These results must be regarded as negative, or largely so, which is a pity, for in India the leprosy question is a large and terrible one, and we think it is no secret that the treatments in British Guiana were being watched with great attention, if not with some hope. It only shows once more how dangerous it is to regard isolated cases of apparent success at the beginning of things as the final solution of a problem.

THE WAR.

TURKEY has not been credited with much ability for fighting in her struggle with Italy, though to do the Moslems justice, with a Navy that is a negligible quantity they have had no chance against their well-equipped foes. But there is a phase of the struggle which indicates that, notwithstanding the Italian successes in the Tripolitan hinterland, Turkey is scoring very heavily in another and, in many ways, more important direction. In 1907 imports into Turkey of Italian goods, it is true, only came fifth on the list, but the total of two hundred and forty-five million piastres is not inconsiderable as a year's trade goes and it is at this that the Porte is now dealing a heavy blow. And not only that, but according to the latest Reuter cable dealing with the subject, as the Italian merchants are being deported, their merchandize is being confiscated. Italy, therefore, is paying in addition to the actual cost of the war, a heavy toll, and presently her people will begin to ask, Are we getting value for our money? It does not matter what the opinion of the Italian patriot may be regarding the merits of the struggle. The question of value is bound to be asked, and it does not seem improbable that the answer will be a more powerful factor in the settlement of the dispute than any outside mediation.

THE ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of electing two members to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in place of the Hon. Sir Henry E. E. Procter, Kt., and the Hon. Mr. Herbert R. Greaves, who have obtained six months' leave of absence from the board meetings, resulted in the election of Mr. T. W. Birkett of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., and Mr. L. Volkart, of Messrs. Volkart Bros.

DEFERRED foreign telegrams at half rates will be accepted via Eastern or Indo for Austria from the first proximo.

THE Jam Sahib of Jamnagar had arranged to visit Cambridge the week after mail week, and had engaged his old rooms.

THE petition to the Upper House of the York Convocation against the permissive use of vestments, which has been organised by Sir Edward Clarke, K. C., has received over 31,000 signatures, including those of 1,478 churchwardens and sidesmen and over 488 justices of the peace.

THE Italian airman Nardini, who has been expelled from France by the authorities, left Paris by air on May 10th with the intention of flying to London. He started from the Villacoublay aerodrome at 4-30 a.m., and, after landing at Braches (Somme), set off for Calais. Nardini is said to have been expelled for having given the Italian Embassy in Paris information concerning the shipment of an aeroplane on board the French liner "Carthage," which was subsequently seized by the Italians for carrying contraband and eventually released.

THE "TITANIC."

What Happened to the Ship When Sinking.

AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

Professor John T. Nicolson contributes to the *Manchester Guardian* of May 8th, an interesting article dealing with what probably takes place inside a large steamship like the "Titanic" when in the act of sinking.

One of the first points of interest to an engineer, he writes, is as to the length of the rent or tear which a stationary body of enormous mass, such as an iceberg, acting as a cutting tool on the side plating of the ship, would produce before the ship would be brought to rest. Since the cutting force multiplied by the length of the rent is equal to the energy stored in the moving ship, if we had any means of estimating that cutting force we could determine the length of the rent to bring the ship to rest from 21 1/2 knots. Such an estimate is impossible; but if we assume the tear to have been 200 feet long, then, dividing one million foot-tons by 200 feet, we get 5,000 tons as the mean cutting force. Such a force would be capable of shearing 21 feet length of steel plate one inch thick at one time. On this assumption, as the speed would be reduced from about 36 feet per second to practically nothing whilst the ship travelled 200 feet, the time the blow lasted would be about eleven seconds. From the evidence of several witnesses we know, however, that the ship was not brought to rest. The iceberg grazed along the side, "filling the open portholes with snow and ice," and was finally seen lying some distance astern after the collision. It is quite futile, therefore, to attempt to calculate the possible extent of the damage to the ship's plating in this way.

WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS.

Apart from the evidence of survivors, if any, who occupied berths, or were at work in the vicinity of the broken plates (which will no doubt be obtained by the Wreck Commissioner), the only way we have of locating the position or extent of the hole is by studying the arrangement and capacity of the ship's watertight compartments, and calculating how many of them must have been flooded in order to make the ship go down so much by the head as to bring her "upper" (E) deck below the level of the water outside. The athwartship bulkheads (there were no fore and aft ones) extend only up to this upper deck, which is situated at a height of about 12 feet amidships and about 20 feet forward above the level of the load water-line. It will be found that, if her bow was depressed by as much as 22 feet, the water would be able to pass upwards through any hatchways that might unfortunately have been left open in this upper or supposed water-tight deck. The same amount of depression at the bow would also submerge about 50 of the port-holes on her middle deck and the 38 port-holes (on both sides of the ship) on her lower deck. It is to be presumed that none of these port-holes would be open, even on this calm night, simply because they were probably unopenable; they were—or, at all events, ought to have been—left permanently closed by the shipbuilders. It must be remembered that one such (10in. dia.) port-hole flowing full bore under an external head of only 2 feet of water would let in about 10 tons of water per minute and would fill up a state-room 10 feet by 10 feet by 8 feet in about two minutes!

Using the drawings published in *Engineering* I find that the capacities of the water-tight compartments of the "Titanic" if assumed to extend up to the upper (or E) deck are as follows:—

3rd from the bow	3,000 tons (310ft.)	930,000ft.	tons
4th from the bow	4,720 tons (260ft.)	1,230,000ft.	tons
5th from the bow	5,800 tons (210ft.)	1,215,000ft.	tons
6th from the bow	6,100 tons (156ft.)	960,000ft.	tons
7th from the bow	6,410 tons (92ft.)		
8th from the bow	6,410 tons (33ft.)		

The figures in parentheses are the distances of the centres of gravity of each filled compartment from the middle of the ship, whilst the figures in the last column give the depressing moments acting on the ship due to the filling of each compartment. If we assume that when her draft increases by one foot at the bow it diminishes by about the same amount at the stern, then the fore and aft righting moment due to an increase by one foot of her draft forward is (as I calculate it) about 178,000 foot-tons. We can now say with some approximation to accuracy that—

If compartments III and IV were flooded her fore and aft trim would be altered at the bow by 12ft.

If compartments III, IV and V were flooded her fore and aft trim would be altered at the bow by 19ft

If compartments III, IV, V and VI were flooded her fore and aft trim would be altered at the bow by 24·3ft.

To flood III and IV a rent only a few feet long would be needed.

To flood III, IV, and V a rent 60 feet long would be required.

To flood III, IV, V and VI a rent 120 feet long would be required.

WHEN THE WATER ENTERED.

But, in addition to going down by the head and up by the stern, the ship would settle bodily deeper into the water both fore and aft when the water entered her hold. If we take it that the shipping of 1,750 tons of water would make her draw one foot more on an even keel, then—

The letting of 7,720 tons into her hold (equal to III and IV flooded) would increase her draft by 4·4 feet.

The letting of 13,250 tons into her hold (equal to III, IV and V flooded) would increase her draft by 7·75 feet.

The letting of 19,680 tons into her hold (equal to III, IV, V and VI flooded) would increase her draft by 11·3 feet.

Thus her total depression at the bow for the three cases considered would be:—

	Feet.		
(a) III and IV flooded	12	+ 4·4	= 16·4
(b) III, IV and flooded	19	+ 7·75	= 26·75
(c) III, IV, V & VI flooded	24·3	+ 11·3	= 35·6

Recalling (see above) that an extra immersion forward of about 22 feet would be sufficient to bring the forward end of her upper deck (forming the top of her watertight compartments) below the level of the water outside, we now see that a rent 60 feet long causing the flooding of the third, fourth, and fifth compartments from the bow would bring about the sinking of the ship if (first) any water-tight hatches were unclosed in her upper deck, or (second) any port-holes were open in her three lower tiers. We shall no doubt get some light on these matters in Lord Mersey's court, but it may be concluded from the foregoing investigation that the ship would not have sunk on such a calm night even with three compartments flooded if all openings in the upper deck, and all port-holes in her three lower tiers had been closed. The upward pressure on the lower side of the upper deck in these conditions would have been only about 5lb. per square inch, which was well within its capacity to stand and ought not to have caused it to burst upwards.

As the forward end of the ship gradually filled with water her fore and aft trim would be more and more altered until, as described by several witnesses, the stern rose into the air and remained in this position for some little time. She finally sank by making, according to Mr. Beesley, "a slow slanting dive." Several interesting problems here arise which it might be profitable to discuss if time and space allowed. For example, one would wish to know the strength of the bulkheads in the way of the boilers and engines to resist external pressure. At what depth of immersion would they be bulged in by the pressure of the sea? If the watertight compartments of the after-end held out whilst the water rushed in along the open passage-ways of the upper decks, did the ship roll over during her slanting dive and sink with her keel uppermost?

THE "EXPLOSIONS."

The following very clear evidence of Mr. Pitman, the third officer, given before the United States Senate Committee, seems to me to point to the collapse of the funnels one after another as she dived under end on:—

"Did you hear any explosions?" "Yes, four. They sounded like big guns in the distance."—"What were these explosions?" "I think they were the bulkheads."—"Did the bulkheads break?" "The explosions followed the dive of the ship almost immediately."—"Then they did not explode until the ship was submerged?" "No".—"Do you believe that the boilers exploded?" "I do not, and I was near enough to know."

There appears to be no need to suppose that the bulkheads exploded in order to explain the sounds heard by Mr. Pitman. As soon as the funnels were submerged by even a few feet they would collapse like paper bags. They were 20 feet or more in diameter and made of thin plate, so that the pressure of the sea on their exterior would flatten them like a thin pipe when trodden on. The dull noises described might, of course, have been due to the bulkheads giving way under external hydraulic pressure, but the fact of the witness insisting on having counted four explosions irresistibly suggests the obvious explanation of the collapsing in succession of the four funnels.

It is very commonly supposed, even by marine engineers, that the boilers of a sinking ship explode when submerged, and some of the survivors of the "Titanic" maintain that they actually did explode and broke the ship in two. Such an idea appears to me in the light of reason to be quite untenable. It is probably based on the frequently observed fact that volumes of steam rise out of the funnels and ventilators when a steamship goes down. This is easily explained, as noted by your engineering correspondent ("Manchester Guardian," Tuesday, April 23), by the quenching of the fires consequent upon the flooding of the stokeholds. In the present case we had 160 furnaces, each with a fire upon it of about 24 square feet area. There would thus be about 80 tons of red-hot coal in the 29 boilers, and it is easy to show that the quenching of this quantity of fire would generate more than enough steam to fill all the stokeholds. The prevailing idea seems to be that the cold water acts on the shell of the boilers so as suddenly to condense the steam inside, producing a vacuum, and, by a curious intellectual inversion, causing such a rapid fresh generation of steam that the pressure due thereto causes an explosion! This is certainly not what happens. The boiler shells are well covered with non-conducting material, and it will take some considerable time for the large amount of heat, contained by the steam and water within the boiler, to pass out. Even at the highest known rate of steam condensation (say about 100lb. per square foot per hour) it would take several minutes for the pressure inside the boiler to be seriously reduced. Each boiler would act like a Halpin's thermal-storage reservoir, and as fast as steam was condensed by the cooling shell, tending to cause a fall of pressure, more steam would be evolved from the hot water beneath, tending to keep the pressure up.

One of these boilers, 15ft. 6in. diameter by 20ft long, would contain about 60 tons of water at 394 deg. Fahr. Allowing a rate of cooling as high as 10,000 thermal units per hour per square foot of shell surface, it is easy to show that more than an hour would elapse before the boilers could have cooled down to 100 deg. Fahr.

FATE OF THE BOILERS.

Meahwhile, a mechanical agent of quite another kind and exercising a diametrically opposite tendency to that of explosion would long before this have effected the destruction of the boilers in a manner at least as effective if less violent. Almost before the upended stern had sunk beneath the surface, certainly before it was submerged by a ship's length, the external sea pressure would have caused the entire collapse inwards of both ends and sides of the thick steel plating forming the shell.

At a depth of 850 feet the hydrostatic pressure in the sea already amounts to 378lb. per square inch. Such a pressure (nearly double that of the normal steam pressure at which the boilers worked) would be more than sufficient to force in the first ends of the boiler shells against the (diminishing) steam pressure inside, and this process of inward bulging would go on until the shells held only such a volume of combined steam and water as would equilibrate the sea's pressure outside. Thus these splendid boilers were, in all probability, inside of a minute, long before the ship reached the bottom and long before their contents had cooled, reduced to shapeless masses of crumpled steel. They would look just like old meat tins after being faithfully dealt with by a street urchin.

The hull of this magnificent ship was stiffened against external pressure by frames, stringers, and girders innumerable. Within her moulded depth her hold was spanned by six plated decks, strengthened by bulb beams and tied by forests of stanchions to each other and to the double bottom. Yet it cannot be doubted that, wherever the hull was still empty of water, an external sea pressure of 500lb. to 1,000 lb. per square inch would be sufficient to cause the sides to bulge inwards. The decks would rise up, wrenching themselves away from the supporting pillars, in arches and

[Continued on Page 6.]

OUTBREAK IN CYPRUS.

SERIOUS AFFRAY BETWEEN GREEKS AND TURKS.

Great Excitement All over the Island.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LARNACA (CYPRUS), MAY 28.

Serious fighting took place between the Greeks and Turks, at Limassol yesterday. Several people were killed or wounded. Fighting also occurred on Saturday at Nicosia. All the towns in Cyprus are in a state of excitement, and the troops and the police are keeping order.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Limassol, which was the scene of the principal disturbance, is one of the chief ports of Cyprus. It is situated on the western coast, and has a population of about 10,000 people. Nicosia is the capital of the island with a population of about 20,000, while Larnaca, from which Reuter's cable was despatched, is the other principal port, and is on the eastern side of the island.

Cyprus is administered by Great Britain under a convention concluded with the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople on the 4th of June, 1878 The British High Commissioner is assisted by an executive council of three high officers. There is also a legislative council.

For some time the Greek population of Cyprus has been in a very discontented state, and this culminated at the end of last month in the resignation in a body of all the Greek members of the Legislative Council, as well as all Greek members of the local administrative bodies. This was a united act of protest against the refusal of the Government to redress the alleged grievances of the Greeks. Their principal complaint is that they are given inadequate representation on the Legislative Council. The population of the island, as taken at the census on April 2nd, 1911, is 274,108, of which one-fifth are Mahomedans and four-fifths members of the Orthodox Greek Church. The Mahomedans, of course, are almost entirely Turks. The Legislative Council is composed of eighteen members, six being nominated and twelve elected. As regards the latter, the island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Mahomedan and three Christian members, so that there are three Mahomedans or Turks and nine Christians or Greeks. As the three Turks usually vote with the six official members, it will be seen that on a division there are nine on each side, and thus any controversial subject is invariably settled by the casting vote of the High Commissioner. The present High Commissioner, Major Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, who was appointed last year, is not popular with the Greeks, who regard him as a less progressive administrator than his predecessors.

THE GREEKS' CLAIM.

As out of every five inhabitants four are Greeks, the Greeks contend that three out of every four of the elected members is not adequate representation of their community. They also complain that they should be deprived of the benefit of any surplus, which the revenue may yield above the cost of administering the island. It is only within the last two or three years that the administration has been able to show a surplus, and any credit balance at the end of a year is now being paid into the British Treasury, in consideration of the fact that for a long period the British Government had to make up deficits on the administration of Cyprus, and paid into the Treasury of the island, various sums up to £30,000 in any one year. Some weeks ago, the Greek members of the Legislative Council submitted a memorial to the Government of Cyprus setting forth their desires. They received a reply from the High Commissioner, which was framed, as they considered, in a very curt manner. They then addressed the Colonial Office, but the attitude of the High Commissioner was upheld by Mr. Lewis Harcourt. It was on learning from the Colonial Office that no redress was to be gained in that quarter, that the Greek members of the Legislative Council resigned in a body. There was a large crowd outside the Assembly Hall in Nicosia, and when the members, who had just vacated their seats, reached the street they were greeted with loud cheers. M. Caralana a professor at one of the colleges, made a speech, which concluded with a passionate appeal for the political union of Cyprus with Greece. This speech was loudly applauded, and then the crowd marched in an orderly procession to the Palace of the Greek Archbishop at the other end of the town.

FIERY PRELATES.

Here the crowd was addressed by the Archbishop, who was one of the elected members of the Council, and who now commended the people for their orderly behaviour. He said that for thirty-four years they had been waiting for the British Government to fulfil its promises, and by repeated memorials, and public demonstrations they had tried to break down the determination of the Government to ignore their claims. It had been in vain that they had hoped that the civilised and Christian Power, which ruled them, would, if only for her own honour's sake, recognise their rights and give the Greeks of Cyprus some satisfaction. The present crisis, which has led the people and their leaders to that historical and hallowed spot——the speaker was referring to an occasion many years ago, when in that same Palace four Greek bishops were hanged by the Turks—— constituted the result of their endeavours, and heralded a renewed agitation with increased vigour. He pledged his whole energies to the cause of the Greek people of Cyprus, and hoped that the days of foreign rule in Cyprus would be brief.

The Bishop of Larnaca, who followed, said that the British Government not only refused to give them their rights, but endeavoured to suppress the cherished ideals of a people, who had a great and famous history. When they saw the Greek flag trampled upon by the barbarian, when they saw that emblem of liberty and civilisation torn down by a high British official, it made them despondent as to the object of Britain's presence in their island. They were bound to feel that their present rule was but a continuance of the black days of the old Turkish regime.

After these speeches, the crowd dispersed in an excited but orderly manner.

JAPANESE RICE TARIFF.

TOKIO, MAY 28.

Owing to the dearness of rice, the tariff has been reduced to the minimum allowed under the tariff of 1910, namely, to forty sen per *kin*. The reduction will remain in force till the 31st of October.

THE LATE DUKE OF FIFE.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The will of the late Duke of Fife has been proved at one million sterling. The contents of the will have not been disclosed.

LORD HALDANE.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Lord Haldane remains at Goettingen visiting the scenes and friends of his old student days.

THE "TITANIC."

Senator Smith's Report on the Catastrophe.

UNWARRANTED CHARGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 28.

Senator Smith, in a speech before the Senate, in presenting his report on the loss of the "Titanic," said he holds the laxity of the Board of Trade regulations to have been largely responsible for the disaster. He charges Captain Lord, of the "Californian," with lack of vigilance and says he could have saved all.

Senator Smith states that there was complete lack of discipline after the "Titanic" struck, and that some junior officers left the ship at the earliest moment, whilst some of men entrusted with the care of passengers deserted the ship as soon as possible.

Senator Smith makes a series of recommendations, as for instance, the fixing of steamer lanes, doubling of the number of wireless operators, and increasing their pay, better life-saving equipment and stronger construction, and the use of powerful searchlights.

The effect of the speech was somewhat marred by rhetorical phraseology.

THE "CARPATHIA'S" CAPTAIN.

WASHINGTON, MAY 29.

The Senate has passed a vote of thanks, and Congress has appropriated one thousand dollars for a medal to the captain of the "Carpathia."

PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

Roosevelt's Sweeping Win in New Jersey.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Mr. Roosevelt has gained the most sweeping victory of the presidential campaign.

The returns in New Jersey indicate that he has won all 28 Republican delegates.

On his return to New York he said he was feeling, after the campaign, "like a moose bull."

THE FRENCH BIRTH-RATE.

The "Deplorable" Figures of Last Year.

PARIS, MAY 29.

The birth-rate in France during last year was more deplorable than ever, the deaths exceeding the births by 34,869.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

Australia's Great Win over South Africa.

LONDON, MAY 28.

On the resumption of the test match to-day, the South Africans completed their first innings for 265 of which Faulkner contributed 122, not out. They then followed on and were all dismissed in the second innings for 95, thus being beaten by an innings and 88 runs.

Matthews, for Australia, did the hat trick in both innings.

COUNTY RESULTS.

Middlesex has beaten Sussex, at Lord's, by an innings and 48 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Lancashire, at Bradford, by ten wickets.

WEDDING AT COONOOR.

Lieut. E. W. Dawson R. I. M. to Miss Gladys Alexander.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 29.

A large number attended All Saints Church this afternoon to witness the wedding of Miss Gladys Sarah, only child of Mr. E. S. Alexander, retired engineer, South Indian Railway, and Mrs. Alexander of St. Hildas, with Lieut E. W. Dawson, Royal Indian Marine, and son of the late Dr. Dawson, Dean of Aberdeen and Orkneys.

The maid of honour was Miss Dorothy Haden, the bride's cousin and with the little bridesmaids, the Misses Lora Tickman, Majorie Hand, Kathleen Moore and Taylor, looked charming.

The bridegroom was attended by Lieut. E. J. Headlam, Royal Indian Marine, who acted as bestman. The service was the usual choral one and the ceremony was performed by Revd. W. Lowsley, Chaplain.

A reception was held at Rose Hall where Commander Hickman proposed the toast of the couple and the bridegroom suitably responded. The bride and bridegroom motored to Ootacamund where honeymoon will be spent.

ASSAM FORESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

Since the reconsideration of Assam as a separate province, the forest areas in the province have been found too big for one Conservator. The Hon. the Chief Commissioner is moving for another Conservator to look after these valuable properties and it may be taken as settled that Assam will receive the service of a second officer without much delay.

BENGAL REVENUE BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

The decision of the Secretary of State to retain the Bengal Board of Revenue, with one member, will entail an examination of the existing statutes about the constitution of the Board. Regulation 3 of 1822, and Act 44 of 1885, directly bear upon this point; the former provides that as a temporary arrangement the Board can consist of one member only. This has been the arrangement of the past two years, but now that it has been permanently sanctioned the question arises whether a single member can legitimately constitute the Board under the statutes. Legal opinion is now being taken on this subject and possibly the Advocate-General of Bengal will be consulted. It is, however, considered probable that all doubts will be removed by an Act of the Imperial Legislative Council. A small Act, revising the constitution of the Board of Revenue in the light of the recent decision of the Secretary of State, will place these Boards in Bengal and Bihar on a sound legal footing.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

Conference between Workers and Home Secretary.

AN UNTRUE MANIFESTO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 28.

The police, to-day, vigorously guarded the procession of meat vans from the Docks, and scattered the strikers who attempted to cut the traces and throw missiles. Yesterday, disorderly strikers were sentenced to penalties varying from fines to a month's hard labour.

Mr. Tillett threatens a national strike unless the conference at the Home Office this afternoon proves satisfactory, but it is widely suggested that the leaders are talking loudly to encourage their followers.

LATER.

The strike situation has not materially developed.

The only account of the conference this afternoon between the Strike Committee and Mr. McKenna is the Committee's version which represents Mr. McKenna as saying that they must allow some food to be brought into London. The Committee thereupon asked, "What food?" so that they might co-operate with the Home Office, realising that certain foods must be unloaded.

Mr. McKenna is also represented as declaring that he had no intention of using the military, and the Committee promised to do their utmost to prevent violence.

The willingness of the Committee to allow certain foods to be unloaded is interpreted as an appreciation, on their part, of the determination of the Government to secure the food supply and of the hostility which a rise of prices would create against the strikers.

LATER.

The Government has convened a conference of all parties to the strike. The conference will take place on the 31st of May.

SIR E. CLARKE'S REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Sir Edward Clarke, in his report on the strike enquiry, finds for the men on five of the seven disputed points. He is of opinion that much of the trouble, as for instance the case of the non-Unionist who refused to join the union, is due to breaches of agreements providing for the reference of disputes to the Board of Trade.

Mr. Buxton, in a covering letter, announcing that the conference will be held on the 31st instant, asks the Transport Workers' Union to adhere to its agreements and resume work now that Sir Edward Clarke has cleared up the misunderstandings over agreements.

The Strike Committee, last night, decided to attend the Conference, but requested Mr. Buxton to meet the Committee to-day, and, in the meantime, the strike will continue.

Sir William Nelson, of the Nelson Meat Carrying Line, in an interview, said the shipowners had their back to the wall and refused to be party to any compromise between the Government and the strikers. He would lay up his ships if the Government made a bargain with the strikers.

The Port of London Authority, in a statement, refuses to discriminate between Unionists and non-Unionists. If the strike continues after the 31st instant it will pay off its employees.

The Home Office has issued a statement denying the allegations in the Strike Committee's manifesto yesterday. "It must be understood" the statement continues, "that the Government insists on the maintenance of order and will use all the resources at its disposal to ensure the food supply of London."

JOINT FAMILY PROBLEMS.

Important Full Bench Ruling at Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 29.

A Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court have just decided an important point in Hindu law on the question whether all the existing members of a joint Hindu family should not be unpleaded as parties in mortgage suits affecting the joint family property. Their lordships unanimously held that the question is not one of procedure but of substantive law, and under the Hindu law, the father, or manager, represents the family and may sue or be sued as such; so, though it is desirable to have all the co-partners before the court, yet no suit ought to be dismissed because some of the junior co-partners have not been unpleaded. This overrules a previous Full Bench ruling.

INDIAN FORESTS.

Appointment of Engineer Decided Upon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

Proposals are under consideration for the appointment of a Forest Engineer in the Indian Forest Department, and it is probable that the appointment will be made during the course of the year, either by recruitment from Home or from the Public Works Department in India if a suitable candidate is forthcoming. The latter Department has already provided one or two men for the posts of Agricultural Engineer in the Punjab and elsewhere.

BENGAL POLICE.

Notable Attempts Being Made to Reform the Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

Prompt measures are being taken to reform the police administration in Bengal, and the authorities are active in prosecuting offending policemen. Following on the Heelis case the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police yesterday prosecuted two Indian constables on charges of extortion and assault. At Howrah, a sub-inspector and a constable were successfully prosecuted on charges of theft and wrongful confinement. At Dacca two sub-inspectors and several constables are being tried on charge of extortion and assault.

FLOODS IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 29.

The Srinagar correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the recent heavy rains have done extensive damage to the road into Kashmir. Thirty-two bridges, large and small, have been swept away and visitors to Gulmarg are having a bad time.

OCTROI ON TERMINALS.

Which Tax is Suitable for Karachi?

VIEWS OF THE CHAMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 25.

A special general meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce was held to discuss the question as to whether the request made by the Karachi Municipality to the Government, permanently to establishing the present system of octroi-*cum* one-tenth drawback should be supported by the Chamber.

The Committee of the Chamber had prepared a letter to the Collector expressing preference for the imposition of terminal charges. The letter was adopted.

The Chamber are not in favour of a continuation of the present system. The members of the Chamber would much prefer complete abolition of the octroi system and the substitution, in its place, of a system of terminal charges whereby goods that are not subjected to Imperial taxation should contribute once and for all a small fixed local charge towards the maintenance of those services which are the special function of the municipality to undertake.

The Chamber are strongly of opinion that with the yearly increasing trade of Karachi the time has come for the entire abolition of the octroi system as at present administered, and there is no hope of any improvement. The system involves the maximum of labour and expense to the Municipality together with an accompaniment of petty fraud—which it seems impossible to overcome—and a maximum of inconvenience, annoyance, delay and waste of money to the general public engaged in trade.

The retention of one-tenth of the octroi refunds by the Municipality is in effect a terminal charge in everything but name. Moreover it is a charge that is levied in a most expensive and unsatisfactory way to all concerned. It would be far cheaper, simpler and more satisfactory to return openly to the terminal charge system, and so adjust it as to yield the income which the Municipality now derive from octroi plus the one-tenth of the refunds that are at present retained.

NEWS FROM LHASSA.

Another Massacre by the Tibetans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman* at Kalimpong, says:—

It is reported that the Dalai Lama has received a letter from Lhassa stating that all Kharloongs have been murdered in cold blood by the Tibetans because of their pro-Chinese attitude. Further, he says, that the Chinese at Lhassa have agreed to surrender arms for payment and free transport, and will be allowed to proceed to China. It is stated that 1,000 Chinese troops have crossed the Yunnan border on the way to Khungher, twenty days journey from Lhassa. The Chinese have been expelled from the Chumbi Valley.

COLONEL RAYMOND, A. V. D.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

A memorandum has been issued by the Bengal Government placing on record its high appreciation of the services of Colonel Raymond, Principal of the Bengal Veterinary College, who will shortly retire. Colonel Raymond joined the Army Veterinary Department in 1878 and was transferred to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department in 1896. Since then he has served continuously in Bengal as Principal of the Veterinary College. He has, the memorandum states, rendered excellent service, and the present position of the veterinary services not only in Bengal, but in other provinces, is due in a large measure to the excellent training given at the College.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 29.

Brigadier-General Hickman leaves Simla this week for the Cape to take up his command there.

Major Waghorn, on return from leave next month, will assume charge of the North-Western State Railway.

Lieut. H. Ridler, Lincolnshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Capt. Thackeray, 38th Royal Field Artillery, Rawalpindi, is promoted Major and posted to No. 3 Depot, Royal Field Artillery at Home.

Lieut. D. C. Wilson, 97th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, St. Thomas Mount, is appointed to W. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Sialkot.

Major Eyre, No. 9 Mountain Battery, is posted to the Home Establishment from the 1st of June.

Capt. F. M. Browne, R. E., is posted to the Military Works, Mhow Division, on return from leave.

The normal period of eleven years of qualifying service for promotion from Lieut. to Captain in the Royal Engineers has been resumed from 1st April, 1912.

PEOPLES' FAMINE TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

In consequence of the transfer of the capital to Delhi, Sir Lawrence Jenkins has resigned his office as President of the Board of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust, and Sir Robert Carlyle has been appointed to succeed him. Sir Lawrence has rendered excellent services to the Trust, and as under the changed conditions, he will not be able to attend the Board meetings at Delhi, he intimated his intention to resign and his resignation has been accepted by the Viceroy. The changes will be gazetted this week.

GIRL'S MISADVENTURE.

Falls through Skylight of a Calcutta Hotel.

A serious accident occurred at the Grand Hotel on Monday evening at about 5 o'clock.

A little girl, aged about 12, the daughter of Mr. Marshall, a jute merchant staying in the hotel, was playing on the verandah, in which there are skylights of thick, frosted glass here and there, and she stepped on one of these. The glass broke beneath her weight, and she fell through on to the pavement in Chowringhee, just at the door of Messrs. Dinshaw and Sorabjee's shop.

She was taken into the shop, and there attended by Dr. Kennedy. One leg was, it is stated broken, and the unfortunate girl also sustained severe cuts on the body and limbs. She was afterwards taken back to her parents' rooms in the hotel.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

NOBODIES' CLUB. The oddest of odd clubs may be found in Europe and America. I have heard of a club of odd fellows, and a club of prospective suicides. I now read that some persons in London have proposed the founding of a Nobodies' Club, that the idea has caught on, that applications for enrolment as members are pouring in, and that its success is assured. The nobodies are not to be recruited from the countless army of numskulls or ne'er-do-weels. The nobody must be somebody, if he is to gain admission; for the club is intended "to draw together in intellectual, as well as social companionship, cultured men and women of all races who suffer from the loneliness of the unknown person in the great metropolis." The lonely person, craving for the society of his equals, is sometimes debarred from it, because he is wanting in the social qualities that might have accommodated him to his environments. If his nature is shy and sensitive, nervous and high-strung, he will shun the rough-and-tumble fellowship of the world. Such nobody may find himself amidst congenial souls in the projected club. He may expect a warm welcome and hearty sympathy from his fellows suffering from a like infirmity. It will be a rendezvous of worthy souls who have either not achieved much success in their career, or have encountered positive failure and disappointment. Some of those who have not been able to get on in this world may have failed through no fault of their own, while others may have been reduced to nothingness in consequence of their own failings. But all will be animated, nevertheless, by the proud consciousness that the world has not dealt fairly by them. Over their pipe and their glass they will be soothed by the reflection that many an inferior man has achieved success and notoriety, simply because he had push and pluck and thick-skinned aggressiveness, whereby he could make a little merit go and long way. They may love to talk of "the whips and scorns of fortune, the proud man's contumely and the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes," and sigh in sympathy. Each will derive consolation from his brother, sharing the same fate, and holding the same views of an unkind and unappreciative world; and each will cherish within himself the fond belief that superior merit, real and genuine, had been discarded in favour of brass and brummagem. We may well believe that that club is likely to be popular. Yet one may come across snobs even in the vast army of nobodies, who will not like to brand and advertise themselves as such, by joining the club. There are nobodies and nobodies, and it may be seen from the object of the promoters that it is not every nobody who will be admitted to the privileged circle of obscure *illuminati*. They will have to furnish their credentials in proof of hidden merit and unrequited ability.

THE STRANGER WITHIN THE GATES. The club, it is stated, will receive the stranger within the gates. It will thus be a boon and a blessing to the man who, cast in a foreign land, hungers for company and sympathy. One may endure loneliness, if he is by himself on a desert island, like Robinson Crusoe. In such a situation, if he is a philosopher, used to commune with himself, he may say, "I am never so alone, as when I am alone." But his philosophy is likely to break down, when he is thrown in a strange land among vast multitudes of human beings, as in London, not a single soul knowing him or fraternizing with him. When he beholds a surging human tide flowing past him, heeding him not; when he sees that everyone, save himself, has friends and acquaintances, he feels a cold shiver. The loneliness which one feels in the midst of a multitude is appalling, over-powering, crushing. If the stranger happens to meet with a casual acquaintance, a kind word from him, an act, however trivial of courtesy, refreshes him, like an oasis in the desert. He is sure that he never felt so grateful in his life for little offices of charity rendered unto him. Such a person will be happy to mingle his own nonentity with native nobodies on common ground, and the warmth of his welcome will make him think more amiably of his kind, and draw him closer to the nation to which the nobodies belong. I feel that if there were a Nobodies' Club in Bombay, I should join it. I should be drawn to it by the strong ties of affinity. I think I am gifted with all the requisite qualifications of a nobody.

PATRIARCHAL RULE. I love to fancy that there is no place on earth so peaceful and quiet as a well-regulated native state, not too modernised, with a kind-hearted ruler at its head. It is not disturbed by unrest and awakening in any form. It is not caught yet in the maelstrom of progress. Although connected by the railway and the telegraph with the outer world, it retains much of its old-world atmosphere and sentiments. There are no democrats, no socialists, no labour troubles, and no representative government to disturb its peace. The administration is patriarchal; the King is the sovereign lord; he is the father of his subjects, who mourn with him and rejoice with him. A son and heir is born to the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and it has moved the entire state to an ecstasy of joy. Vernacular papers have been publishing long and glowing accounts for their correspondents of the festivities which have marked the event in every part of his Highness's kingdom. Town and village rang with music and fire-works, and were gay with flags and illuminations. Schools and offices were closed, and sweetmeats were distributed to the children. The poor were fed on delicacies by the State, and alms and grain were freely distributed among them. Deputations, representing various castes and races and societies, waited upon their beloved prince with addresses and benedictions. Prayers were offered in temples for the merciful dispensation of Heaven, and congratulatory messages poured into the King's mansion from all quarters. Officers vied with private individuals in the public demonstration of joy and devotion, and be it noted that in every official in a native state is a courtier more or less. Be it noted, again, that the birth of a son and heir is a notable event, especially in Kathiawar where, in former days, as has been currently reported, if the happy infant took unconscionably long a-coming, various devices were resorted to by ambitious queens to supply the deficiency. My heart goes forth to the people of Bhavnagar in the hour of their rejoicings. It would seem as if their sole business, for the nonce, was to get up parties and entertainments in honour of the event. The more serious business of life was seemingly at a standstill, and where feverish haste is discounted, it can afford to wait a while. I hope the heir-apparent will, in the fullness of time, be as wise and sagacious a ruler as the present Maharaja. His Highness has signalised the birth by the release of all prisoners. A number of criminals, suddenly let loose upon society, may cause some uneasiness to honest folk. But the liberation of prisoners on joyful occasions is a time-honoured custom in the East, and the native states have still adhered to many amiable old ways. If the king is the father of his subjects, all his children, including even the bad ones, must be permitted to rejoice with him, when it has pleased Heaven to bless him with a son. The happy event will be most gratefully remembered in consequence of the splendid generosity of the enlightened Maharaja. He has started a fund for the protection of agriculturists with a first instalment of five lakhs, and his total contribution in six years will aggregate twenty lakhs. Long life to his Highness!

CONSERVATISM AMONG THE PARSIS. Notwithstanding all that appears on the surface, I believe that a majority of the Parsis are conservative, and there is also a great deal of bigotry among their lower classes. It was sad to witness their furious and frantic opposition to the Parsi Conference, and it was inflamed by some of their leading newspapers. A proposal was lately made for lighting the fire-temples with electricity, and forthwith a cry was raised that these sacred places of worship were going to be profaned. Ingenious correspondents came forward with subtle theories propounding the mysterious virtue inherent in oil and *buttees*, and arguing that electric light could not shed the same grace on the worshipper as the old lamps. Some time ago, Lady Dorab Tata, presiding at the prize distribution of a school of Indian music, discoursed on the beneficent influence of sacred music in temples. As she made a general observation, and no particular community was specially referred to, she did not encounter any opposition. If she had particularized her own community, when she made the suggestion, I am sure she would have been assailed by a storm of indignant protest. Parsis may be brought to tolerate even electric light, if matters ever came to such a sorry pass; but as for music in their temples, it was a desecration and an abomination to which they would never submit. The Hindus have Kirtans in their temples, when the Brahman gives a musical recital of episodes from the Mahabharat or Ramayana, to the accompaniment of an organ. These recitals are very popular. But the anstere mode of worship practised by Parsis and Moslems will not admit of music. It would be in violent conflict with their sentiment. They would not mar their prayer by music. It would take away from the grace and merit of their devotions. It would be fatal to the purity and solemnity of their adoration. The worshipper may chant his prayer, as he is led insensibly to do at times, but to set it to music and sing it deliberately, that would be a positive sin and wickedness!

DION.

CRANE-MEN AT THE DOCKS.

Threat to Strike Secures Concessions.

The Bombay Port Trust employ about 120 crane-men at the Docks. These men though not skilled workmen still undergo a training and are specially selected.

They have, it is said, often represented their grievances, but getting no redress, recently sent in a letter demanding an enquiry within two days and threatened to go on a strike if no action was taken. They demanded that the rate of one anna paid for night work be increased to two annas; further they demanded a month's leave on full pay and prayed to be allowed the privileges of the Provident Fund like other employes of the Trust.

The men, it is said, are paid at the rate of Rs. 15, 16, and 17 for work done from 7-30 a. m. to 6-30 p. m. and for night work from 8 30 p.m. to 3-30 a.m. they are paid at the rate of one anna per hour.

Mr. Messen, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Anderson, Superintendent of Works, interviewed the men and promised to increase the overtime rate from one anna to an anna and a half. They were also promised the leave concession asked for. With regard to the Provident Fund, the men were told that the matter would be fully considered, and the sanction of Government would be applied for.

The men expressed themselves satisfied, and returned to their work.

TUESDAY'S STORM.

Damage on Land and Sea in Bombay.

On Tuesday evening, after the storm, Sadoo Sonoo a Hindu servant in the employ of Narandass Dulabhdass, residing at Gulalwadi, went on the roof of a four-storeyed house to stop a leak. He slipped and fell to the street. Death was instantaneous. At an inquest held on his body, a verdict of "accidental death" was returned by the jury.

As a result of the storm, a number of telephone wires oppposite the High Court snapped. A large tree was uprooted at the Marine Lines, and fell across the road. In Thomas Street a window, on the second floor of a house broke and, in falling, injured a Hindu woman.

Tindal Babaji Bisaji, of prow No. 4764, reported that he, with six khalasis, was on his prow which had a cargo of 47 tons of coal, and was made fast astern of a Bombay Persian Steam Navigation Company's steamer. When the storm burst, the prow shipped water and sank. The tindal and khalasis were picked up by the steamer.

The tindal, of prow No. 4,351 reported that his prow, which was loaded with 425 bags of wheat, was also filled with water and sank. He and his seven khalasis all got ashore safely.

Prow, No. 9265, laden with 50 tons of coal, belonging to B. H. Chindy; Prow No. 4,826 laden with 50 tons of coal belonging to A. H. Yusen and Co., alongside the s. s. "Gymeric", while landing the coal, and a prow, laden with 300 bags of barley, were also sunk.

Another large prow also went down off the wharf of the Victoria Dock.

S. S. "FRAMLINGTON COURT."

Eventful Voyage from Calcutta to Bombay.

The season for fires in coal cargoes has been ushered in, and the latest vessel to undergo the experience is the "Framlington Court," 2,591 tons, Captain W. A. Isaacs. This vessel arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal. Between the 15th and 21st May, while in the Bay of Bengal, the master reports that he experienced very heavy weather. Vessels arriving in Colombo between the 20th and 23rd May made similar reports which have been dealt with already in the "Bombay Gazette."

On May 25th after leaving the coast of Ceylon, it was discovered that a fire had broken out in the coal cargo in No. 2 hold, the cause, it is believed, being spontaneous combustion. As soon as the discovery was made the ship's officers and crew made strenuous efforts to get the fire out, but notwithstanding much hard work, they were unsuccessful.

Immediately on the ship's arrival yesterday, the fire was reported to the Port authorities who lost no time in despatching fire extinguishing appliances to the vessel. The fire was believed last night to have been extinguished.

The extent of the damage is unknown.

Lord Pirrie's steam yacht Valiant, the largest privately-owned yacht in the world, has been fitted out, and is running trials in the Solent.

His Majesty's cruiser Astræa, which has been employed continuously in the Far East for the last eight years, has received orders to return to England from the China Station to pay off.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

Members' Dispute as to the Presidency.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

The Anjuman-i-Islam was established about 35 years ago, with the object of encouraging education among the different Mahomedan communities of Bombay. The chief organisers of this institution were the late Hon. Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay and the late Mr. Justice Tyebji, the former, a Sunni, and the latter, a Shiah. About 800 boys belonging to both the communities attend the school. The majority however are Sunnis who form the bulk of the Mahomedan community of Bombay.

The annual income of this institution is Rs. 20,000. His Highness the Aga Khan contributes about Rs. 5,000, the Government and the Municipality contribute Rs. 10,000, while the members of the community contribute the other Rs. 5,000.

The Sunni community, who form the poorer class of the Mahomedans, are said to have a grievance against the Shiahs, as of late years, owing to the influence, wealth and education of the Shiahs, the latter have been monopolising the appointment of president year after year, this office having been filled for several years past by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

The Sunni community now demand that the next President shall be selected from among them. With this object in view, two requisitions to call a special general meeting of the Anjuman have been forwarded to the Secretaries one signed by Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Haji Eouf Haji Ismail and 58 others. The other requisition was signed by Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay and 23 others.

It is alleged that as these requisitions were not complied with under instructions from the Sunni signatories, Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors in a letter of the 23rd May called upon the Honorary Secretaries of the Anjuman-i-Islam, under Rule 19, to convene a meeting forthwith to consider the appointment of new office-bearers for the management of the Anjuman-i-Islam during the current year. In accordance with the above notice the Honorary Secretaries have convened a meeting, which will be held in the hall of the Anjuman this evening.

KHED BRAHMA.

Brahma's One Temple in Guzarat.

I expect that to most of your readers Khed Brahma is nothing more than the name of the terminal station of the Ahmedabad-Parantij line, and yet the little village, which is picturesquely situated at the confluence of three streams and in a wild and hilly country, is extremely interesting and well worth a visit, for it is one of the two or three places in all India and the only one in Guzarat where a shrine to Brahma is now found. And who is Brahma? Brahma the supreme, impersonal soul of the universe, self-existent, absolute and eternal, from which all things emanate and to which all return, has three manifestations, viz:—Brahma (embodying the idea of creation), Vishnu (that of preservation) and Shiva (that of destruction or dissolution). Hence it appears that Brahma is the first member of the Hindu Triad, and one would naturally suppose that his worship would be both popular and widespread. But, as a matter of fact, his worship is very rare and temples dedicated to him are few and far between. It is said that one reason for the scant honour now paid to him is the curse uttered against him by Shiva when he and Vishnu contended with each other as to which was the greater deity. It is related that when they were at it hammer and tongs, Shiva suddenly appeared before them and claimed superiority over both of them. To prove his claim he made his linga appear and then challenged the two rivals to find either the top or the bottom of it. Vishnu assumed a boar's form and tried to find the bottom of it, whereas Brahma took on a pair of wings and tried to find its top. Though both were unsuccessful, yet Brahma falsely claimed to have reached the linga's top. His falsehood was detected by Shiva, who severely rebuked him and added "let no one henceforth perform worship to thee."

Brahma started out in life with a first-class mental equipment, viz., five heads, which are accounted for as follows:—After he had created his daughter, Satarupa or Sarasvati, from his own body, he was so charmed by her loveliness that he fell in love with her and exclaimed "how surpassingly lovely she is!" Thereupon Satarupa modestly turned to the right, but as her love-stricken father still wished to gaze upon her a second head issued from his shoulders. Then as she, still desiring to avoid his amorous glances, went first to the left and then, behind him, two more heads came forth from his shoulders. Finally, in her modest desperation, she sprang up into the sky; but the resourceful and amorous Brahma was not to be beaten, for he at once gave himself a fifth head and so was enabled still to feed his eyes on her surpassing beauty. How comes it then that he is represented with only four heads? It is said that on the occasion of the above mentioned dispute with Vishnu when Shiva appeared before them and cursed Brahma for his lying, the latter became furiously angry and abused Shiva to his face, whereupon Shiva caused the offending head to be struck off.

Such is the deity that is now honoured by one solitary temple in all Gujarat. The temple is placed in the centre of the village of Khed Brahma or Brahma Khed, which is about fifteen minutes' walk from the railway station. The building is disappointingly insignificant in appearance and seems to be partly old and partly modern or restored. On walking round the outside of the temple, one cannot but be struck with the number of images of goddesses and dancing girls on the walls. The god himself occupies the central place in the three principal niches of the north, south and west walls, but most of the remaining space is occupied by female figures in various stages of undress and in strange attitudes. The mandap and fore-part of the interior are in the plainest and simplest style, and as we were not prevented from going right in and up to the shrine we obtained a very close view of the idol itself. Brahma's three somewhat expressionless faces were clearly seen, but the fourth, being engaged with the back wall, was of course, invisible. As he is four-headed, so he has four arms, two on either side, the upper two being held in an upright position from the elbow, and the lower two hang down by his sides. In the right upper hand is the sacrificial ladle, in the left upper a copy of the Vedas, in the right lower the rosary, and in the left lower hand he holds a water-pot. The present image strikes one as being quite a modern one, and is clothed in a pink cotton dress. The material of which the image is made seems to be plaster, well polished and made to look like marble. In front and on either side of it stands the sacred goose, the vahana or carriage of the god. When we entered the place not a soul was to be seen, and subsequently only a few boys and one young man, who informed us that he was the pujari, turned up. True indeed that worship is performed each morning and evening by the pujari, and a mela or fair is held once a year in the month of February, when fairly large crowds congregate to pay their respects to Brahma, and yet the whole air of the place is one of lonely desolation, vividly witnessing to the efficacy of Shiva's withering curse.

S. G.

INDIAN COAL OUTPUT.

The following figures relate to the output of coal in British India during the year 1911 and are given in advance of the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Mines:—

Province.	Tons.
Bengal	11,468,904
Central Provinces	211,616
Punjab	30,576
Eastern Bengal and Assam	294,893
Baluchistan	42,598
North-West Frontier Province	140
Total	12,048,726

"THE TITANIC"

(*Continued from Page 4.*)

corrugations, and the upper decks, bridges, and deckhouses would collapse like so much matchwood.

As the ship reached lower depths and the pressure increased to tons on the square inch, this crushing process would assume the form of a complete flattening, even the double bottom not escaping, unless it was already quite full of water ballast. At a depth of 1,709 fathoms the pressure is of the order of two tons per square inch, which is nearly as high as the greatest pressures ever used in the most powerful hydraulic presses. At such a pressure as this even the steam cylinders and the turbine casings would be crushed in and broken, and the "Titanic's" splendid machinery would be turned into a mere mass of scrap metal.

I have heard it gravely stated by some men not wholly devoid of scientific training that, owing to this tremendous pressure, the ship would never reach the bottom at all! The question of whether a submerged body will float or sink is immediately answerable by investigating whether its weight is less or greater than that of the volume of water it is displacing. If the hull were capable of containing any pockets of air which, even at two tons per square inch, would weigh less than half of an equal volume of water, some of her weight would thereby be sustained. It is true also that the weight of the ship is reduced by about 13 per cent. by the mere immersion of the metal of the hull in sea water. This still leaves, however, an unbalanced force acting downwards upon the submerged vessel of about 52,000 tons weight. It is quite certain that the crushing in and even flattening of the hull and the consequent entry of sea water to and escape of compressed air from her interior would reduce her practically to the condition of a hollow slab of steel pressed upon equally within and without, and constituting an immersed body of about 60,000 tons mass and 52,000 tons weight. There would be no appreciable reduction of her weight even at abysmal depths, because water being almost incompressible its density remains practically unaltered even at the bottom of the sea. The "Titanic" would therefore still weigh 52,000 tons even when submerged to a depth of two miles.

TO THE BOTTOM IN TWO MINUTES.

We may go even further and state with confidence that the ship would sink with a speed which would go on increasing up to a certain limit, and she would finally strike the bottom with a velocity of the order of at least 200 miles an hour. Such a statement will no doubt be received with incredulity, but it is easy to display the method of arriving at it and thus lay it open to criticism and, if necessary, correction. She would probably reach this speed in less than half a minute after leaving the surface, and she would accordingly strike the bottom at 1,700 fathoms in something less than two minutes altogether.

Apart altogether from the terrible loss of life, every engineer must feel a pang of grief to think of this noble ship, the product of years of thought, costing years of man's labour, and a lavish expenditure of the very best material and workmanship, being thus reduced in an almost infinitesimally short time to a state of almost elemental matter.

ALLEGED MURDER.

A Sordid Allegation from Bhavnagar.

The murder in brutal circumstances of a husband by his wife and her three accomplices, is reported to have taken place at Rampur in Bhavnagar State. The woman is alleged to be a bad character, and it is declared that she had on a previous occasion administered poison to her husband in his food.

The woman, it is said, having arranged with her accomplices to murder her husband, admitted them into the house during the night. The unfortunate man was then gagged, and one of the accomplices knelt on him while the other caught hold of his hands, the third dealing blows on his head and chest with a mallet.

The only other occupant of the room at the time was the victim's little daughter aged seven, who was disturbed from her sleep and enquired of her mother the cause of the disturbance, and it is through this incident the affair came to light. The child was told the next day that her father had been removed to the Bhavnagar hospital, and the girl casually informed other relatives of her father's illness and removal to the hospital. They became suspicious, made enquiries and subsequently reported the matter to the police. The police have arrested the wife, her three alleged accomplices and further enquiry is being made.

The deceased, it is said, owned property worth about Rs. 5,000.

REPORTER ASSAULTED.

Calcutta Pressman's Unlucky Adventure.

Mr. J. Donnelly, a Calcutta press representative is now lying under medical treatment at the Prince of Wales Hospital, as a result of the serious injuries he received on the head on Sunday night at the hands of a Mugs, who had flung an empty soda water bottle at him, breaking it on his head and causing a fracture of the skull.

Further particulars go to shew that the injuries are far more serious than at first anticipated. After passing a restless night at home Mr. Donnelly on Monday called at the Medical College Hospital when, on a further examination, the injuries were found to be of a serious nature, so much so that Mr. Donnelly was detained for treatment. Mrs. Donnelly called at the Prince of Wales Hospital at noon and was informed that there was a fracture of the scull, and that it is suspected that some pieces of broken bottle have been embedded in the wound. Up to noon no action had been taken by the Police to arrest the accused, who is still at large. It has since been ascertained that the assailant is a "Mugh" by caste and not a Madrassi, as was previously reported. Men of this class invariably work as cooks in private families. The assailant is suspected to be in intrigue with a dismissed servant of Mr. Donnelly's, who is finding some difficulty in getting another servant. The identity of the present assailant is not known to Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly, but several of the residents of the locality declare that they know the man, who it is alleged was in the habit of behaving in a manner calculated to provoke a breach of the peace as has been the case in the present instance.

A DARING DACOITY.

Rs. 7,000 Carried away at Diamond Harbour.

A dacoity of a daring character took place at Diamond Harbour (near Calcutta) on Sunday night last, in the house of Ram Kristo Haldor, of Usti, a village within the jurisdiction of the Magrahat Police Station, while Ram Kristo had gone out leaving the "sudder" door of his house open. The dacoits, numbering about 25, armed with all sorts of weapons, rushed into the house and on the servants attempting to resist them, they were roughly handled. The master of the house on hearing the noise came up and was very severely maltreated. He is now in the local hospital. The dacoits then ransacked the house and carried away cash and jewellery worth more than Rs 7,000.

MOTOR FATALITY.

Prolonged Inquests on Bodies of two Victims.

DIVIDED VERDICTS.

The Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk, yesterday, resumed the inquest touching the deaths of Enos Juan and John Fernandez, who, while lying asleep on the road at the junction of Sheikh Memon and Janjikar streets, on the morning of the 25th instant, were run over and killed by taxi-cab No. 1422.

Superintendent Priestley led the evidence.

The taxi-driver, Ramnarsyan Lal Bhanji, was placed before the jury.

Bhagirthi Punikar, a watchman, giving evidence, said that on the night in question he saw a victoria coming along the street followed by a motor-car. The motor-car began to pass the victoria slowly. After it had gone some distance he heard people raising an alarm. He went to the spot and found five persons lying injured. The car stopped after it had gone some distance. When the car was behind the victoria, it was going "fast," but when it began to pass the victoria, it slowed down. The horse of the victoria was trotting. Witness saw the driver of the car fanning some persons, who were injured. The car stopped about sixty paces from where the people were injured.

Ramprakash Juansing, also a watchman, said while the motor-car and the victoria were opposite witness's shop, the motor-car passed the victoria. He came out when he heard an alarm raised. The injured men were sleeping side by side with their legs touching the wall.

Dr. James Macqueen, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital described the injuries sustained by Enoos Juan and said that in his opinion death was due to shock from hemorrhage, due to severe laceration of the liver and spleen. This could have been caused by the wheel of a motor-car. He then described the injuries sustained by John Fernandez and said that, in his opinion, this man's death was due to peritonitis following an injury to the intestines and other internal abdominal viscera. These injuries could have been caused by a motor car wheel passing over him.

Pamachand Hansraj, one of the injured man, a druggist residing in Sheikh Memon, Street, said on the night of the 24th instant he went to sleep under an arch near the Mangaldass Market. He could not say how much of his body was protruding on to the road. His legs were in the direction of the shops on the road. He did not know what had happened, but he came to know the next day that he was at the G. T. Hospital. He did not know what passed over him. There were others sleeping at some distance from him. They were also below the arch. The upper parts of their bodies were protruding on the road. He and others had been sleeping there for the last month and a half.

Purshotam Ranchhod said that on the night in question he was sleeping under an arch. The upper portion of his body was out on the road. He heard an alarm at about 11-30 p.m. He woke up and saw some injured people being put into a victoria by police sepoys. He saw nothing going away. He had heard an alarm that a motor-car had passed over the injured people. He saw the car at some distance.

Girdharlalji Mharaj, who was in the car, failed to attend the Coroner's Court though served with a summons and the Coroner gave sanction to the police to charge him under section of 174 of the Penal Code.

Madhu Genu, a policeman, said he was off duty on the morning in question and was asleep in Mirchi Bazaar. Sheikh Memon Street, when he heard an alarm. He got up and saw a motor-car passing along. He was about a hundred and twenty-five paces from where the injured people lay. He heard cries of "police, stop that motor-car." Witness shouted to the driver to stop and the car stopped. He then took the driver to the spot where the injured men lay. He found four persons injured and took them to the hospital. The road was wide enough to allow three carriages to pass abreast. Witness had warned people not to sleep there. When he saw the car, it was empty the motor-car, carried but one light on the left side when he stopped it.

Beharilal Magnilal, a domestic servant, said on the night in question he was driving in a taxi-cab with his master. He was on the front seat. The Mharaj was seated inside. They were going home from a theatre. While approaching Mangaldass Market, he saw a victoria going slowly in front of the taxi-cab. The taxi began to pass the victoria. It was then dark and the car passed over certain people. He told the driver to stop. The driver did so and witness and his master got down, took a victoria and drove away without paying the taxi driver. He did not go to help the injured people as he was frightened. The car was going at a moderate speed. The car had slowed down after it entered Sheikh Memon Street. After they left, he did not see the car moving off. Before passing the victoria, the driver had blown his horn.

The driver of the car said he did not wish to make a statement before the Coroner. He had three witnesses but he reserved them for the Police Court enquiry.

The Coroner, in summing up, asked the juries to consider the nature of the street and whether the driver was justified in passing the victoria without taking special care.

The jury, inquiring into the death of Enoos Juan by a majority of four to three, brought in a verdict that death was caused by his being accidentally run over by a motor car, while sleeping in the road.

The jury inquiring into the death of John Fernandez, by a majority of seven to two, brought in a verdict that death was caused by being accidentally run over by a motor car while sleeping in the road.

SUICIDE OF A SINGHALESE.

Took Opium Because he could not Find Work.

At the European General Hospital, yesterday morning, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest, touching the death of James William Gordon, a Singalese. The Superintendent of the Strangers' Home, said the deceased was admitted on the 16th of April. On the night of the 27th instant, witness saw him "staggering," and had him removed to the J. J. Hospital, but he was not treated there. Witness questioned the deceased and the latter said he had taken opium. Witness thereupon drove him to the St. George's Hospital. From under the deceased's pillow was found a letter addressed to Mrs. Gordon. The deceased had complained about not getting work.

Assistant-Surgeon R. Pettigreew said that death was due to opium poisoning.

In answer to the Coroner, witness said that if the deceased had been treated at the J. J. Hospital, he did not think, judging from the condition he was in, he could have recovered.

A verdict of "suicide" was recorded.

B. I. ENGINEER'S WILL.

Application in the Calcutta High Court.

At the High Court on Monday, before Mr. Justice Fletcher, Mr. Zorab, applied on behalf of the attorney of the executrix, for the grant of letters of administration with the will annexed to the estate of William Rainey, who was a Marine Engineer in the employ of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld. The deceased was a Scotchman domiciled in Scotland at the time of his death.

Counsel said that the trust disposition and settlement and testament were proved in the Court of the Sheriff of Dumbarton, and the confirmation of the inventory had been granted by the Probate Division in England. The present application was in respect of the estate and effects of the deceased in British India. Counsel pointed out that in all parts of the British Empire, except India, the Colonial Probate Act applied and the practice was not to grant letters of administration with the will annexed, but to send an exemplification of the probate granted in any part of the British Empire, and it was resealed by the Court to which it was sent. The matter was of great convenience, and it saved all the trouble of getting administration with the will annexed. However, that practice had never been extended to British India. In India the practice was to require the administration with the will annexed to the estate of the deceased British subject, who had left properties here.

His Lordship said the question in this case was this: were the words "power of attorney" sufficient to grant letters of administration? His Lordship thought that they were not. The application was accordingly refused.

RITUAL MURDER.

Old Libel against the Jews in Russia.

STRONG BRITISH PROTESTS.

An attempt is being made in the city of Kieff, in Russia, to revive against the Jews the old and abominable charge of "ritual murder," and in consequence there is danger of an outbreak against the Jewish population in Russia. In order to avert such an outbreak, in which the lowest elements of the Russian population can readily be incited to join, it is felt that international protests (which the best Russian opinion welcomes) are of great importance, and Russian, French, and German remonstrances are now followed by one which bears a series of distinguished British signatures. The case at Kieff is thus stated by those who have organised the British protest:—

For a year a Jew named Beilis has been in prison on a charge of having murdered a Christian boy in March, 1911. Throughout the country the belief has been assiduously circulated that the accused man committed the murder for ritual purposes in connection with the Passover festival. The identical superstitions that were current in the Middle Ages are being paraded again. There is no idea of discussing here the question whether Beilis is guilty or innocent of the crime attributed to him. But unless the worst anti-Jewish excesses that have stained the annals of mediæval Christendom are to be paralleled, here is the most pressing necessity to refute the foul libel that the practice of Judaism requires or sanctions the use of human blood. A new protest on the part of the leading men of all countries is therefore demanded.

HISTORY OF THE ACCUSATION.

The circular accompanying the protest contains a sketch of the history of the "blood accusation," from which we take the following:—

How the revolting myth originated is by no means clear, but it is instructive to note that the Jews are not the only religious community against which the charge of ritual murder has been brought. The early Christians were themselves suspected of practising murder for the purposes of their religion, while in the seventeenth century a similar allegation was made in England against the Quakers. It would appear, indeed, that any community indulging in strange and secretarites was at one time liable to engender this suspicion in the minds of an ignorant and superstitious populace, and the belief was always certain to be encouraged in interested quarters by men who knew it to be without foundation.

In the case of the Jews the ceremonies connected with the Passover festival (usually coincident with Easter and the anniversary of the Crucifixion) were seized upon as lending colour to the theory. The manufacture of the unleavened bread, which was carried out with scrupulous precautions against contamination, was always something of a mystery to non-Jews, and the legend arose that in order to complete the process Christian blood was required. It was also alleged that the four cups of red wine drunk in the course of the Passover ceremonies in reality contained blood. Hence when a Christian disappeared or was found murdered at this time of the year the cry was generally raised that the Jews had killed the victim in order to use the blood for ritual purposes.

As early as the first century an Alexandrian grammarian named Apion accused the Jews of killing a Greek every year in their temple, and this charge drew a famous reply from the historian Josephus. In 1235 the blood accusation was raised at Fulda, a town in Hesse-Nassau, and thirty-four Jews and Jewesses were massacred in consequence. The affair came under the notice of the German Emperor Frederic II, who determined to have the charge investigated. He invited a number of scholars and distinguished Jewish converts from all parts of Europe to decide the question whether the Jews required Christian blood for their Passover ceremonies, and their report constituted a most complete and emphatic refutation of the libel. "We have decided," said the Emperor in giving his judgment, "with the general consent of the governing princes, to exonerate the Jews of the district from the grave crime with which they have been charged, and to declare the remainder of the Jews of Germany free from all suspicion."

In the nineteenth century the cause "celebre" is provided by the Damascus affair of 1840, which is remarkable for the vigorous protest it called forth in this country on the part of both Jews and Christians. The disappearance of a Capuchin Friar and his servant, which was at first popularly assigned to a quarrel between the Friar and a Turk, gradually produced the belief that the man had been killed by the Jews of Damascus, who wished to use their blood for the Passover. A number of the leading Jews of the town were thereupon arrested, and the most brutal tortures (from which some of them died) were inflicted for the purpose of extracting an admission of their guilt. When the news of the extreme danger in which the Jews of Damascus were placed reached England the general indignation found expression in a protest meeting held at the Mansion House, at which a number of eminent politicians and others delivered speeches.

In a debate on the subject which took place in the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel and Lord Palmerston both expressed their horror at the atrocities committed against the Jews of Damascus. British representations were made to the Pasha of Egypt, and a deputation, headed by Sir Moses Montefiore, set out from London to intervene with Mehemet Ali on behalf of the unfortunate sufferers. In spite of many difficulties the deputation met with complete success, the prisoners who had survived their tortures were released and the danger that threatened the rest of the Jewish community was averted. Moreover, a firman was obtained from the Sultan of Turkey in which the charge of ritual murder was declared to be "nothing but pure calumny," and the Jewish people of Turkey were assured of full protection against it.

THE BRITISH PROTEST.

The following is the British protest, together with a selection from the signatures appended to it:—

We desire to associate ourselves with the protest signed in Russia, France, and Germany by leading Christian theologians, men of letters, scientists, politicians, and others against the attempt made in the city of Kieff to revive the hideous charge of ritual murder—known as the "blood accusation"—against Judaism and the Jewish people.

Animated by the sincerest friendship for Russia, we can have no idea of meddling with the domestic concerns of that country. Much less do we wish to prejudice in the slightest degree the course of the criminal trial with which this accusation has become identified. In the terms of the published protest of our Russsian colleagues and friends and in their intimation that they welcomed support from other countries, we have the best assurances that our motives will not be misinterpreted.

The question is one of humanity, civilisation, and truth. The "blood accusation" is a relic of the days of witchcraft and black magic, a cruel and utterly baseless libel on Judaism, an insult to Western culture, and a dishonour to the churches in whose name it has been falsely formulated by ignorant fanatics. Religious minorities other than the Jews, such as the Early Christians, the Quakers, and Christian missionaries in China, have been victimised by it. It has been denounced by the best men of all ages and creeds. The Popes, the founders of the Reformation, the Khalif of Islam, statesmen of every country, together with all the great seats of learning in Europe, have publicly repudiated it.

It is the more necessary that these testimonies should be renewed because, among the ignorant and inflammable populace of Eastern Europe, the "blood accusation" has often given rise to terrible outbreaks of mob violence against the Jews, and there is grave reason to fear that its present resuscitation may endanger many innocent lives in the crowded Jewries of the Russian Empire.

THE DOCK MURDER.

At the Morgue, the Coroner Mr. G. F Chalk concluded the inquiry touching the death of Sheewa, who died on his way to the G. T. Hospital from the Prince's Dock under circumstances already reported. The jury after hearing the evidence returned a verdict that death caused by a stab inflicted in the stomach by Heera Gobar and that Heera's act is punishable under the Indian Penal Code. The man has already been placed before a Magistrate.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MAIL NEWS IN BRIEF.

An unprecedented yield of fish for this time of the year has been obtained in the Bristol Channel.

Two Australian black swans have been placed in the Thames at Kingston to replace two, which died last year.

Upon pig keeping at their Isleworth workhouse, the Brentford guardians have made a profit of £133 13s. 6d.

Twenty-seven children states the Home Secretary, were drowned in the canals in London, during the five years 1907-11.

Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son have sent £2,000 to the committee for the removal of King's College Hospital to Denmark Hill.

King Vajiravudh of Siam has sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a University of Bangkok.

By the Portuguese Parliament, a Bill has been passed, proclaiming May 3, a national holiday in commemoration of the discovery of Brazil.

Only one death occurred in a recent week in Heston and Isleworth urban district, with a population of over 44,000. This constitutes a record for the district.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. H. Yarde-Buller has been appointed Military Attache at Washington and Mexico.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has consented to become president of the Roads Improvement Association (Incorporated).

By introducing a new system of hot water centralisation at the Cane-hill Asylum, the London County Council last year saved £600, representing the cost of 583 tons of coal.

Missing for twenty years, a silver cup won by the Teignmouth Volunteers has now been found stored in the safe of a firm of solicitors.

Dr. Thresh, medical officer for Essex, states that in one village there are five engaged couples who cannot get married, because no cottages are available.

Three people have been killed and twenty are known to have been injured by the collapse of a five-storey confectionery shop in Toronto.

Six thousand goods porters, employed on 24 railways centring in Chicago, have struck after rejecting a concession of the companies meeting only part of their demands.

France is steadily reconstructing her navy. The Admiralty proposes to spend next year an additional sum of over £3,250,000, including nearly £1,250,000 for new ships.

After a prolonged trial the system of farthing fares on the South Metropolitan tramways between Croydon, Tooting, and Sutton has been abolished.

To No. 36 Onslow-square, S. W., a bronze tablet has been affixed to commemorate the residence of W. M. Thackeray, who lived there from 1854 until 1862.

A new mines rescue station has been opened at Dinas, in the heart of the Welsh coalfield. A motor-car will be kept on the premises ready to convey the instructor and equipment to the scene of any accident at a moment's notice.

Chessington Church, Surrey, which in the thirteenth century was a chapel of ease to Merton Priory has been enlarged in commemoration of the Coronation of King George V.

At Lowestoft a herring boat with a three-cylinder motor engine of 160 h. p. has been built for Sweden. The boat is to be exhibited at the great Fisheries Exhibition at Copenhagen.

An agricultural congress at Salisbury (Rhodesia), the delegates voted unanimously in favour of the establishment of representative Crown Colony government in Rhodesia in 1914.

Much interest is being shown by the German Emperor in the excavation work in the park of Mon Repos, where a temple of the sixth century B. C. of the greatest importance has been discovered.

It has been decided to form an association of old choristers of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and the Dean of Windsor has accepted the presidency.

Condemned at first as unsuitable for the latest type of rifle, a new Territorial rifle range at King's Lynn has now been passed as satisfactory by the military authorities.

Among the fleet of herring fishing boats which has left Kilkeel (co. Down) for the south Irish coast is Lord Newry's motor fishing craft, under the personal command of its owner.

Two hundred thousand pounds is the estimated cost of the head offices of the State Railways Administration to be erected by the Rumanian Government around a new central railway station at Bukarest.

Eastbourne lifeboatmen have been presented with £92, and an illuminated address, mainly subscribed for by 21 people rescued from the Oceana in the lifeboat.

Mr. William Frecheville, A.R.S.M., M. I. M. M. has been appointed professor of mining in the Royal School of Mines, in place of Professor S. Herbert Cox who is about to retire.

One of the new members of the Hayes (Middlesex) District Council is Mr Percy O. Langton, who five years ago began his career as office boy under the same authority. He is not yet 23 years of age.

Reporting to the Tottenham District Council, its representative on the Metropolitan Water Board states that it is estimated the board has lost £24,500 per annum by the sinking of wells in the City of London.

On condition that Chester Corporation and Flintshire raise £45,000, the Board of Trade have promised to recommend for a grant of £30,000, a scheme for the improvement of the navigation of the River Dee, estimated to cost £75,000.

At a meeting of the Isle of Wight Rural District Council, a member suggested that the fact that there is a considerable excess of males over females in the island should be "boomed," with a view to attracting parents with large families of marriageable daughters.

At meetings of metalworkers at Frankfort-on-Main, a proposal of the men's union was adopted to call out from the factories those men who have not been locked out. From twelve to fourteen thousand men will be affected.

Coventry's rapid development has led to the preparation by the authorities of a town-planning scheme, and land is being laid out for building purposes on an extensive scale in all the outlying portions of the city.

Permission has been granted a Kingston cricket club to pitch a tent near their pitch in Richmond Park each Wednesday afternoon. This is the first time that such a privilege has been granted to any such club.

After a lapse of 75 years, the Blindwells Colliery at St. Germains, East Lothian, is to be reopened and two new shafts sunk. The colliery was many years ago the scene of a famous battle between pitwives and revenue officers.

There would not be so many people with shattered nerves and impaired health, if Sunday were more generally observed as a day of rest. Sir Mark Stewart declared at the annual meeting of the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association.

MAIL NOTES.

M. LEPINE AND THE GENDARME.

M. Lepine, who has been visiting Switzerland, has had a singular experience with a Vaudois gendarme. The Chief of the Paris Police was at Territet, on the borders of Lake Geneva, when he was stopped by the man of law. He had contravened the regulations as to motoring by not having attached to his machine the regulation plate. The Prefect was able to claim exemption, inasmuch as he was sojourning in the Canton for less than three months, and he supported his declaration by documentary evidence. After a careful perusal of the papers; M. Lepine was allowed to proceed.

THE X-LEGS PROBLEM.

The German man of letters has discovered that the majority of women are knock-kneed, or x-legged, as he picturesquely calls it, and, looking about him for a scapegoat, he has fixed upon the tight skirt. Apropos of this garment, he strings innumerable theories, in the ponderous German way, and draws unflattering comparisons between the legs of male and female infants and those of adults of both sexes. Altogether, his pronouncement appears to be partly a dreary bit of statistics, partly an uncalled for attack upon a garment which dares to reveal the shape of the human body. We are knock kneed not because we were made thus from the start, but because deformity must result from the wearing of a garment measuring barely two yards round the hem. Evidently the shape of legs changes as rapidly as the cut of skirts.

A DOGS' BLACK LIST.

A dogs' black list has been established by the National Cyclists' Union to deal with ill-natured animals who interfere with cyclists. In bringing an action against the owner of a dog, it is not sufficient to prove that the dog caused the accident, and that the defendant is the owner. To succeed, it must be proved that he was aware of its dangerous tendency. It may come out in evidence that the same dog had caused accidents before, but it must be proved also that the owner knew this. The N. C. U. asks cyclists who know of one of these dangerous dogs to send on the name and address of the owner and description of the dog. As soon as the information comes to hand a registered letter is sent to the dog owner drawing his attention to his dog's dangerous propensities, and notifying him that if an accident occurs a copy of the letter will be produced in evidence should the matter come into court.

BICESTER "RAGGING."

The strange incident in a Bicester (Oxford) hotel on the 11th April, when, as stated in a question in the Commons on May 2nd, some gentlemen broke at night into the bedrooms of Miss Sheepshanks (daughter of the former Bishop of Norwich) and Miss Philippa Fawcett, and proceeded to rag their rooms and clothes, on the grounds, apparently, that they were suffragettes, was again mentioned in the House of Commons. In answer to that question the Home Secretary stated that he would make an investigation as to what no proceedings had been taken against the persons concerned. Mr. Wedgwood (L., Newcastle-under-Lyme) asked the Home Secretary, whether he could yet give the House any information as to the Bicester incident; and whether the report of the police made it clear that they had not simply accepted the version of Mr. Fane, of Bicester House, and the other gentlemen involved in the incident, as to the premeditation and details of the part they played in the incident. Mr. McKenna, (Home Secretary), in reply, said: Yes. I have informed by the Chief Constable who investigated the matter, that no damage was done, and that there was no offence committed for which proceedings could be taken. Information which I have received from other sources confirms this statement. I have no power to take any action in the matter, but I understand that the young men who were responsible for this very foolish escapade have had reason to regret their behaviour.

WOMEN AND HIGH HEELS.

"Measurement in Child Study" was the subject of the presidential address of Sir James Crichton Browne to the Conference of the Child Study Society which opened at the University of London, South Kensington. Thanks in some measures to the operation of the society, and Sir James, we were slowly outgrowing the notion that the child was a lump of clay in the potter's hand and could be moulded at pleasure. We were beginning to understand that each child was a specific entity—a little hide-bound bundle of living possibilities, good and bad, and that if we would evoke one and repress the other, our education and training must be individual and not in gross. The bodily differences between the male and the female extended from the crown of the head—for, according to Broca, the female cranium was less elaborate than that of the male—to the sole of the foot, for, according to Delauncey, woman had a plantar arch flatter than that of man which perhaps accounted for her partiality for high-heeled boots. (Laughter.)

One well-established physiological difference between man and woman, continued Sir James, was the composition of the blood. The fact might not perhaps, be palatable to some uncompromising advocates of women's rights—(laughter)—but it was a fact that there was marked difference in the blood of the two sexes. The blood of the adult male was ten per cent. richer in red blood corpuscles than the adult female.

VINDICTIVE DAMAGES.

Mr. McKenna was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Society at the Trocadero Restaurant and in proposing the toast of the Society that that its primary objects were to keep a sharp eye on parliament and to devote its attention to the law of libel. He would like to say something not so much upon the law of libel as upon the practice of it. It had become a growing fashion of late for very heavy damages to be given in cases of newspaper libel. "I am speaking to a gathering of editors," the Home Secretary added, "and I hope I am right when I conclude that you do not like it." He remembered once the law textbooks he used to study, and he found that damages for libel were divided into four sections—contemptuous damages, nominal damages, substantial damages, and vindictive damages. When he came to vindictive damages he confessed he was at sea. What did vindictive damages mean? The remedy against this growing evil was largely a matter of public opinion. It had grown into a habit to expect that heavy damages, vindictive damages far beyond any loss that had been suffered, should be given by juries in sensational cases. He would suggest, he said, that the Press should undertake a campaign to instruct the public mind that it was not fair for juries to award vindictive damages in trivial cases of libel. The Press in England had recognised the legitimate claims of the private individual to protection against misrepresentation, and in the circumstances of the modest demands he sincerely hoped that it might become generally accepted that although it was not dishonourable nevertheless it was not the most laudable thing in the world to make a large sum of money out of a libel which had never been injurious to the reputation. (Hear, hear.)

BOX THAT CLIMBS.

On May 8, England's most famous scientists gathered in the home of the Royal Society to watch a box walk and climb by means of electricity and a motor gyrostat. Dr. J. G. Gray had arranged his exhibition for the guests at the Royal Society's conversazione, over which Sir Archibald Geikie presided. One box enclosing a motor gyrostat climbed like an acrobat along a wire rope, and another walked somewhat stiffly along the table, but sufficiently well to be described as lifelike. At the opposite table, Professor Love had a gyroscope arranged to show how the geographical poles were not constantly the ends of the earth's axis, which varies within a circle of thirty feet. It indicated by means of a coloured check board how the invisible axis of a pair of bicycle wheels varied as they spun. First white then black, followed in succession by blue and yellow centres showed how the axis moved from point to point. Among the practical inventions on exhibit, there was a novel variable stroke pump applied to the steering gear of a vessel (shown by Dr. Hele-Shaw), which will enable shipmasters to obtain a more economical and sensitive working of the helm. Savants gathered in admiration round Professor Coker's polariscope, which made visible the strain on the inside of a spring, and medical men clustered round the string galvanometer of Professor Einthoven, which records heart sounds on a photographic band in a form not altogether unlike the writing of a syphon recorder. Sir Robert Hadfield showed some fifth century Singhalese nails and specimens of crucible steel, the dying industry of Ceylon. The Marine Biological Association had some limpets, whelks and other molluscs, collecting, transporting, and devouring their food under microscopical inspection. Professor Newall sent from the Cambridge Observatory a highly interesting series of photographs of the spectrum of a new star discovered in March. Not less interesting were the collection of "Galtonia," shown by Professor Karl Pearson.

MAKE YOUR OWN ICE.

IT IS PURER AND CLEANER FOR IT IS HANDLED ONLY BY YOURSELF.

THE REMINGTON IMPROVED

PORTABLE ICE MACHINE

IS THE MACHINE FOR YOUR PURPOSE.

Large and Small Ice-Making and Refrigerating Plants Supplied.

Invaluable to Hospitals, Clubs, Bungalows, Caterers, Hotels, Confectioners and Ice Merchants.

Can be worked by the Electric Current supplied to your Household or other motive power as desired.

Occupies such a small space that it can be placed in any corner.

Saves disappointment and "No Supply" when the very hot weather overtakes us.

Quite simple to work. Prices within range of any householder.

Capacities from 150 lbs. in 12 hours to 20 tons.

Nothing to get out of order. Thousands of users testify to its value. Not a toy but a money maker and a trouble saver.

Further information and particulars supplied by Messrs. TURNBULLS (Glasgow), Limited, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta, who invite correspondence, also, by their Representative at the Great Western Hotel, Fort, Bombay, until Friday next.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

With reference to the Dacca University Committee, Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee will not be a member, but Dr. Rash Behary Gash will.

Mr. Bell who has been officiating as manager, North-Western Railway, is proceeding to Bangalore as Railway Advisor, Mysore Durbar.

Lieut. White, R. N., of the "Highflyer," who recently sustained an injury to the cartilege of the knee, is progressing favourably at the Colombo General Hospital.

Assistants of some European mercantile firms in Colombo have been instructed to study Sinhalese and Tamil with a view to facilitating business transactions.

The Bombay Municipality have issued a statement showing that during the last week one fire, damage Rs. 3, occurred in the city. The statement adds, "not insured."

One new B. I. liner, the "Badkura," a sister ship of the "Barola" and "Baroda," has been launched at Whiteinch. The Aronda built at Linthouse for the same firm has undergone her trial trips.

A nest of kraits was unearthed in the Municipal Strand Bazar, Kemmendine, Rangoon, last Tuesday morning after they had bitten three persons, one of whom died, the other two being in a precarious condition.

Instructions have been issued permitting Major T. R. Filgate, V. D., second in command of the Behar Light Horse, Mozuferpore, to attend the autumn manœuvres with the 1st South-Western Mounted Brigade Territorial Forces.

A limestone quarry for the Yeu canal is to be worked in Tabayin, Shwebo district, Upper Burma, and two pieces of land, 1,102-39 acres in area, being acquired for the purpose in the Konyo Inbok circle of Tabayin.

The East Indian Railway have under contemplation the appointment of a special officer to deal with the question of wagon supplies. The proposal is a result of the difficulties arising out of the wagon shortage.

Members of the Allahabad Club through General Shaw presented Mr. Hyder, retiring stationmaster, E. I. R., with a handsome parting gift, which was handed to the recipient in the presence of a large number of members on Saturday.

Quarter-Master Sergeant Harris, R.F.A., who was tried by a district court martial at Bangalore for attempting to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver has been deprived of his seniority from May 1908. This is a nominal sentence.

A Calcutta paper says that the hide trade in Calcutta is passing through a critical period. Merchants are experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining hides and bitterly complain against the shortage of wagons. Prices have risen by five per cent.

Reports from Port Said respecting the fire in the British India steamer "Bezwada" showed that it had been necessary to flood No. 1 hold and that cargo was being discharged into lighters. The fire has been extinguished.

The Jhelam has been getting out of bounds in Kashmir. Recently the water near Srinagar rose twenty-four feet, and people in the houseboats and doongas had an anxious time of it. Two bridges were swept away, and Srinagar was temporarily isolated from the rest of the world.

A survey is to be carried out of famine project in the Ajmer-Merwara district during the current official year for which an expenditure of Rs. 4,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The works are chiefly tanks and weirs of which there are a large number in the district.

The "Barpur News" says the question of vacating the town is under consideration owing to its persistent unhealthiness. The Durbar have asked for expert opinion on the subject, and Major J. C. Robertson, Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India, will probably visit Bhartpur.

Private Charles Davenport, belonging to "F" Company, the Cheshire Regiment, suddenly died yesterday morning in the Fort at Madras. The deceased had come down on furlough from Jubbulpore and was found lying in his bed in an exhausted condition. His friends at once removed him to hospital and he died there shortly after admission.

The Bilka-Junagad line which is about fifteen miles in length has been opened for traffic. The trains work without line clear at present as telegraphic stations have not been installed. The consulting engineer also inspected the Shretrunzee bridge on the Lhassa-Kundla line and passed it. Trains now run over the bridge instead of through a diversion.

The temporary works in Delhi are making good headway and all arrangements are ready to complete the structures required by next Autumn for the housing of offices. Major Ward I. M. S., Sanitary Officer in charge of the temporary works, who is recovering from an attack of Delhi fever, will take leave and his successor at Delhi will probably be Major Ogilvie, I. M. S.

The Cairo Zoological Gardens, which is noted for its exhibits some of which are very rare, has just received from the Calcutta Zoo two very fine specimens of the gharial, the slender-beaked crocodile which is to be met with in the Ganges. The two crocodiles, which are now the subject of daily attention from the general public at Giza, measure six feet and seven feet respectively.

The Bishop of Rangoon unveiled a memorial tablet in Cantonment Church on Thursday morning, in memory of Captain Izat, Bombardier Woods and Gunner Dellow, who were drowned while on duty by the capsizing of the launch "Gunner" last year. The tablet, which is a very handsome brass plate, suitably inscribed, has been presented by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Garrison Artillery.

The third session of the Mysore Economic Conference met at noon yesterday in the public offices. Mr. T. Ananda Row, Dewan, presided. There was a full attendance of heads of departments, Deputy Commissioners and unofficial members. The Dewan opened the proceedings with an address at some length after which progress reports of the three main committees on education, agriculture and industries were read and various concrete recommendations were discussed.

When the decennial census is taken in India four infirmities are specially registered, viz., insanity, blindness, leprosy, and deaf-mutism. The figures for these infirmities in the Punjab have now been tabulated, and show a notable diminution during the decade. The total number of persons in British territory and Native States registered as suffering from any infirmity has fallen from 107,765 to 90,602 More than half these suffer from blindness, viz., 61,521, and the deaf-mutes number over 20,000.

The mineral resources of Assam seem now to be attracting the attention of capitalists as eight prospecting licenses were granted last year, four for oil in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills, two for oil in the Chittagong district, one for oil in Cachar, and one for coal in the Garo Hills. The six coal mines in the Lakhimpur district produced 297,000 tons of coal, the royalty on which amounted to Rs. 43,000. The oil wells in Lakhimpur produced 33 million gallons of oil, which also yields a considerable revenue to Government.

During his recent tour at Basar in Behar, Dr. D. B. Spooner, of the Archæological Survey, discovered a curious seal which is believed to have belonged to the period of Asoka. Basar was at the time of Asoka known as Baisali, and the name "Baisali," is written in proper Asoka characters on the seal. It is evident that the seal was used by the Provincial Governor of Basar while on tour. It is well-known to students of history, that Asoka being himself very fond of touring, recommended that every Provincial Governor should make systematic tours in the provinces.

A beginning was made last year on the Bokaro-Ramgarh railway and work

OUR LADIES' CORNER.

Much is done in the name of charity in France and French women, especially those of the old school have a great respect for all "benevolent works." In many instances, charity is the one public field for women who bear great names, as under the Republic they have no political scope, no Court at which to shine, and even in the arts they may not be too prominent. To the "bourgeoise" also, charity is an important factor, for it is the ladder by which she climbs to social eminence, and many ambitious souls spend fortunes on ventes de charite, concerts de bienfaisance, and all such things as are likely to open important doors for them and allow their names to appear in the lists with those that are associated with Royal France, the France which, above all others, appeals most to the Republican.

But the charity which thrives most in France is thrifty charity, if one may so call the charity that knows no indiscrimination. Very few French women are indiscriminate in their giving to the poor. They are far too level-headed to be carried away by their sentiments, and before they give, they want to know all about "the case." This does not mean that they are mean, merely that they are not foolishly sentimental, and they know the value of money. In a word, they organize their charities, and give according to their means. A rich woman employs the proper people to look after these things, and supervises the whole herself, a woman who must keep up a position on a moderate income never gives unless she sees that what she is giving will be beneficial to those who receive her gifts (and, by the way may cause her to acquire merit in the right quarters) the "petite bourgeoise" and the "ouvriere" generally see to it that their charity begins at home and ends there. To their own flesh and blood they will give, and not infrequently they will give generously, but to enable themselves to do this they will utterly ignore their duty to their neighbour rich or poor, if it so happens that the neighbour be outside their family circle.

The woman who claims to be a good Catholic is certainly one of the most charitable woman in France and not a few who in other days would have entered convents have given their dots for the benefit of good works: the building of workmen's dwellings, the founding of schools where religion is taught to counterbalance the non-religious teaching of the State schools, the founding of medical cliniques for mothers and babies, the forming of societies for the protection of young girls, children, animals, or old people. All this side of the social question appeals to the practical, material French mind. In teaching the young to walk in the way they should in looking after babies' health, in attending to mothers when they most need care, and in keeping young girls free from guile, they see their way clearly and follow it patiently and cleverly with the full approval of their spiritual directors. But of the charity which deals with women who are their own equals in education, if not in birth, who have been brought up in the modern school, and who are forced to earn their living of this charity very few of them know anything at all.

A great many Frenchwomen are credited with being very charitable to struggling artists. They invite them to play, sing, paint, act, or do whatever it may be their particular talent to do, in their salons they talk about them and to them, they love to have the reputation of being a "patroness of the Fine Arts," but very few of them go much further than fair words. These few, however are bright and shining exceptions, and to them it is due that more than one talented painter, musician, or actor has been able to make his or her way to the front. What they do not do is to make their proteges their own familiar friends—that is to say, it is rare that a lady of the old school invites an artiste to become one of her intimates; more particularly does this apply to dramatic artistes, for the old prejudice against the comedian still exists in France, although not to the extent it did in Voltaire's day.

Some women naturally run to folly in their charities, but they are none the less enthusiastic—in fact, their ardour is more violent when this is the case. One enthusiast will move heaven and earth to confer marriage dowries upon negro girls in Darkest Africa; another will give away all her own fortune and threaten to steal half that of any one of her friends to get the Jews out of the Ghetto; and dozens of unpractical ladies endeavour to make modern girls return to the costumes and ways of their grandmothers without in any way being able to make it clear to these girls how they are to do it and still earn their daily bread. The society butterflies are also freakish in their charities. As a rule, they take the form of entertainments which necessitate pretty clothes and the playing of parts which could only be played under cover of the name of Charity, and it is at such entertainments that much money is obtained for a "cause," no matter what it may be so long as the world which takes it up be the right one.

The paragraph which recently announced the death of one of Berlin's most noted personalities, "Julia of the Linden," recalled to me ("N.H.W." in the "Pall Mall Gazette") memories of a Chelsea lady round whom report wove a similar story. According to Berlin tradition, its "Julia" was a young wife whose husband went to the war in 1870. When the troops returned Julia went to the corner of the Linden to watch for the passing of her husband. He never passed. And the young wife took up her stand on the spot, from which neither coaxing nor threats could move her. Hope of seeing her husband became a monomania. Through winter and through summer, from youth to old age, the lonely figure, with the look of expectation in her tired eyes, was to be seen at her sentinel's post. She died on duty—"death from exhaustion" being the prosaic verdict which ended the pathetic love story.

The Chelsea Julia I knew quite well up to about two years ago. To omnibus conductors, at least, she was the personage of Chelsea. Her mania was to ride in "buses" for a shot distance, always on the King's-road, between the Chelsea Town Hall and Sloanesquare. I never saw her outside either of these points. She was a woman about fifty, of medium height and slight build, always well and neatly dressed in black. Her face of healthy redness looked peculiarly young, hardly a line marked it; only in the eager anxiety of her eyes and in the restlessness of movement could you notice anything out of the common in her appearance. She was abroad in all weathers, and had a plentiful supply of coppers. She always paid her fare; indeed, the handing of her penny was the signal that she wanted the 'bus to stop.

Her procedure was to stand on the kerb, signal to a 'bus, mount it hurriedly and peer curiously out of the window. Then after a minute or so she began to fidget. You saw a look of sorrow or fear or disappointment—I never could quite define the expression—dawning in her eyes and she stood up to get out. She never exchanged a word with anybody, and those of us who knew her would watch her hailing the next coming 'bus, when we knew the whole little pantomime would be repeated. A conductor told me she had been known to take as many as forty 'buses in the day. Sometimes, when the conductors got to know her, they refused to stop, and one had to feel sorry to see her wistful, puzzled gaze following our course.

And the story? I heard it from various sources. It was always the same. She was going to be married to a young officer. She waited for him at the altar in the glory of her bridal dress. News came that there had been an accident, and that he was killed on his way to the church. The girl never recovered from the shock, and she spent her life taking vehicles to meet her lover at the church. Forty, fifty, a hundred times a day her heart rose in hope and fell in disappointment. One would say a tragedy were it not for the remembrance of the face without lines and the mouth, which had remained soft, sensitive, and sweet as when, as a girl, she had waited for her lover at the church.

Look inside

the tin for the recipe. You can bake the lightest loaves and the daintiest cakes in your own home if you use

"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.

Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Two working inspections of the Fleet by His Majesty King George have been more or less interfered with by weather conditions. Two years ago an immense Fleet, which had assembled in Mount's Bay for a Royal inspection, was forced to quit the open roadstead owing to half a gale springing up, and to seek the shelter and better holding afforded at Torbay. Even there, however, the programme had to be modified in consequence of fog. The weather in point of fact has again shown this week that it does not respect the titular head of the world's biggest fleet any more than it does the skipper of a "tramp" on coasting service. What made the contretemps this week especially aggravating was that it should have adversely affected not a mere ceremonial display of the conventional character of naval gatherings in the past, which were invariably associated with "Queen's" or "King's" weather, but the main body of the Fleet assembled expressly for the purpose for which it exists—war training. Although the programme has not been carried out in its entirety, His Majesty has been permitted to renew his association with naval life under everyday conditions—a fact which is sufficiently expressed in the order that all ships were to be prepared for a visit by the King at any time, and that officers and men were to be in ordinary working dress, and "carrying on" without any departure whatever from routine.

We heard a good deal during the war between Russia and Japan about the metal-dust which was caused by bursting shells, and which choked and blinded all the men working their guns in the vicinity; we were also told by those present that the paint on the steel hull and fittings, as well as on the armour plates, was ignited in places where it was at all thick by the intense heat set up by the explosive with which the shells were filed. The British Navy has recently had an experience which goes to prove that paint, when plastered thick on bulkheads or other iron surfaces, is dangerous even when only an ordinary fire is near enough to once kindle it. A leakage of oil in the bilge, set alight by a live coal from a stove, has been found capable of igniting the surrounding paint on the frames and bulkheads, and travelling to more dangerous quarters before it has been discovered. Stringent orders have been issued which are likely if carefully attended to prevent any such danger in future, and thick coatings of paint on any part of a ship's hull and fittings will not be allowed to accumulate; while examinations, especially in the older ships, have been made to discover any such danger spots that were in existence so that the necessary parts should be scraped and recoated. It is well that this lurking danger to the lives of our naval men has been discovered without any of those regrettable accident from the explosions of magazines, &c., which it was possible might have been brought about from such a cause.

It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that some of the smallest naval Powers in the world, such as the South American Republics, are building the largest types of modern warships. The Dreadnought type is headed by the Brazilian battleship Rio de Janeiro, a vessel which is now to displace about 27,500 tons, and to carry a main armament of fourteen 12in. guns, backed by a secondary battery of twenty 6in. guns, which is a very powerful combination. Then at the head of the destroyer groups of the world come the six destroyers which the Chilians are having built by Messrs. White at Cowes. Our own Swift displaces 1,825 tons, but she is a single ship experiment, and not one of a group like the Chilian destroyers. Some of our Amazon class displace 1,000 tons, but hitherto that has been the largest class in the world except the Japanese vessel of the Umikaze type, which displace 1,150 tons. There are three of this type to our seven of the Amazon model. The Argentine has twelve destroyers which displace 980 apiece; the United States being content with a displacement of 742 tons and the French with vessels of 750 tons. Each month, however, bring its developments in this kind of war-craft, and these latter are last year's figures. The Princess Royal—our largest battle cruiser afloat—is over 1,000 less displacement than the Brazilian battleship Rio de Janeiro; while our largest commissioned battleship, the Orion, is more than 1,500 tons smaller than the Princess Royal. But we have a capital ship in frame at Devonport which will displace about 28,500, and whose completion will follow the Rio de Janeiro at a comparatively short period of time. The Rio de Janeiro was originally designed to displace 32,000 tons, and carry 14in. guns.

It is much to be hoped that Sir John French's speech at the banquet of the Royal Academy has been widely read. In concise and lucid language, he laid down within the limits of a few sentences the relative positions occupied in regard to our military policy by the Government, the Foreign Secretary, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary for War, and the Military Members of the Army Council, who, as he rightly but modestly stated, had as their small share in the running of the Imperial coach, the giving of executive effect to the Imperial policy evolved by those responsible to King and Parliament, and who in turn are placed where they are, and kept there by the will of the people. After stating what this present policy was, and insisting that as long as it continued to be that accepted by the nation, our arrangements must be regarded as permanent, Sir John proceeded to point out that no policy adopted to suit the conditions of any one time must be looked upon as intended to last for ever. Circumstances might well arise when the military equilibrium of the Great Powers might be so modified as to compel this country to raise large armies in order to maintain that bedrock of our policy, the balance of power. In that day some form of compulsory service would be necessary in order to meet a great and real danger, and it is of interest to note Sir John's opinion that if we have to abandon our present voluntary system, it can only be to adopt Continental conscription, pure and simple.

The new Army Bills are under discussion in the Reichstag, especially as to the length of service in the cavalry. The motion that this service should be reduced from three to two years was rejected by an equality of votes—13 to 13. The Minister of War protested against any reduction of the periods of service, and said that it was necessary to develop the military training of boys before they joined the Army, in order to relieve the pressure of their period of training in the Service. This will seem to be sound commonsense to all soldiers of no matter what notionality. It is not easy to draw analogies from Switzerland for application in other lands less fortunately endowed by Nature with defensive capabilities. The country that trusts entirely to a National Militia will suffer for its unwisdom. The General Staff announces that the new 20th German Army Corps will cover the western and southern parts of East Prussia up to the Vistula, and that the 21st Army Corps will cover the area between Saarbrucken and Morchingen. The new Army inspection will be at Saarbrucken. Prussia will thus be greatly strengthened, either for attack or defence, on both her eastern and western frontiers.

"Le Figaro" informs its readers that, for parade and commercial purposes only, the Austrian Army is to resume its old white uniform for Dragoons and Infantry. The Hungarian Infantry will presumably also come under this regulation. From a sartorial and picturesque point of view the change is for the better. Moreover, it was in white that the Austrians fought against Bonaparte in Italy; against the Emperor at Wagram, Aspern, and Austerlitz; against the Italians at Novara under gallant old Radetsky, at Magenta, Solferino, and San Martino in 1857. The last time the old white uniform was worn in action was at Custozza, when the Archduke Charles defeated the Italian Army under King Victor Emanuel, Cialdini's army taking little part in the battle. The red overalls worn by the cavalry are to be retained. "Le Figaro" states that when the unfortunate Archduke Maximilian became Emperor of Mexico, he gave an order for a large consignment of red cloth for trousers for the Mexican Army. The Bohemian firm entrusted with the order would not deliver the stuff until payment was made, and Maximilian's sad end at Queretaro left the account unsettled. The Emperor Francis Joseph then bought the stuff for his cavalry—at least, so says our witty and generally correct Paris contemporary.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA **HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.**
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

A BABY-FEEDING DISCOVERY.

Makes Cow's Milk like Mother's Milk. Even Weakly Babies Thrive on it.

A discovery is announced that ranks as one of the greatest of the present century, and all mothers should give their babies the advantage of it.

This food discovery—which has been given the name of Albulactin—finally and successfully solves the problem of feeding "Bottle Infants"—*i.e.*, those infants whose mothers cannot "nurse" them themselves.

It has, therefore, been hailed with delight by medical men and nurses everywhere, as well as by the many mothers who have used it.

The Indian Medical Gazette says: "Albulactin comes to us to make that difficult subject, infant feeding, a thing of easy management, since its addition to cow's milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We have given Albulactin a trial, and are perfectly satisfied that the manufacturers have not over-stated the merits of the preparation. In all justice to them, we recommend this preparation to the members of the medical profession."

TWO CHIEF DRAWBACKS OF BOTTLE FEEDING.

Every mother knows that animal milk—such as cow's milk, buffalo's milk and goat's milk—is not so good for her baby as human milk.

There are two main reasons for this. One is that animal milk contains very little milk-albumin, which all infants require to make them sturdy, strong and healthy, and of which there is a large quantity in human milk.

The second reason for the inferiority of animal milk to human milk is its indigestibility, also due to its lack of milk-albumin.

Both these great drawbacks of animal milk are absolutely remedied by adding a little Albulactin to baby's feeds.

Albulactin is simply pure, soluble milk-albumin. Added to animal milk it makes the latter just as nourishing and digestible as mother's milk.

ALBULACTIN SOLVES THE PROBLEM.

Mr. Balkishen, Asst. Dept. of Rev. of Agriculture, Government of India, Simla, writes:—"I have much pleasure in stating that Albulactin furnishes the most satisfactory results in the artificial feeding of infants. I have used it with admirable success in the case of my own child, and he looks hale and hearty. I have recommended Albulactin to my friends and relatives. It is, in fact, a boon for the artificially-fed infant. One can hardly compensate you for this excellent preparation, which in reality has the effect of saving children from the manifold diseases they are subject to when brought up by hand."

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK.

Albulactin is sold by all Chemists and in all Bazaars. A valuable book, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," giving full information on these subjects, will be sent, free, to every mother who writes, mentioning this paper, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, has restored clearness and beauty to more complexions than anything else known. This is because it contains Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to normal healthy action—and that is the only way to Beauty.
Icilma Fluor Cream is the acme of Toilet Perfection—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and clean to use. It leaves no trace on the skin—cannot grow hair—needs no powder to hide it. Nothing else known can give the same clean, cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as this exquisite skin-cream.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

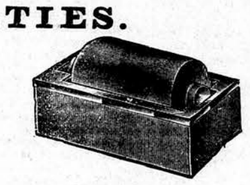
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
C&B By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.
FINEST MIDLOTHIAN ROLLED OATS
A clean, tempting food, giving stamina—unrivalled for Breakfast.
AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
AS THE BEST PREPARATION OF OATS

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

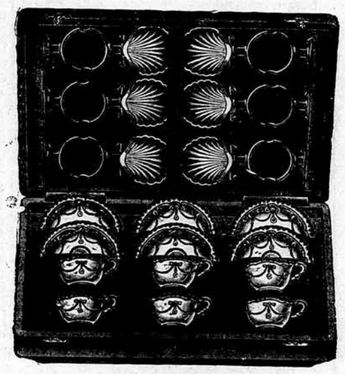
Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.


Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3¼in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.


Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounte Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
" " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

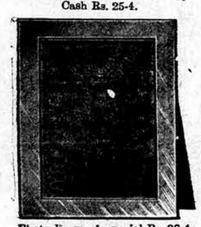
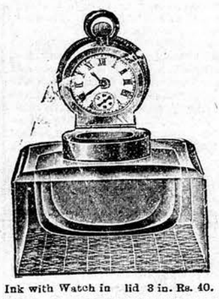


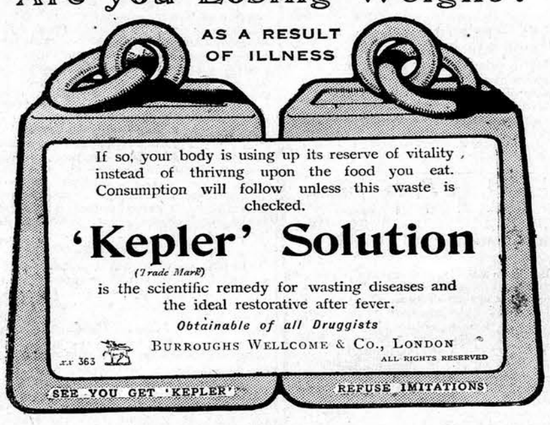
Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 6-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-


Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Are you Losing Weight?
AS A RESULT OF ILLNESS



If so, your body is using up its reserve of vitality instead of thriving upon the food you eat. Consumption will follow unless this waste is checked.

'Kepler' Solution
(Trade Mark)
is the scientific remedy for wasting diseases and the ideal restorative after fever.
Obtainable of all Druggists
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., LONDON
xx 363
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
SEE YOU GET 'KEPLER' REFUSE IMITATIONS

DUSART'S SYRUP

VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, develops contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!
DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

VIVELLA FLANNEL
THE BEST WEARS for India.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO, Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SYMONDS & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
DUNCUMBER & Co., Agents in *Pondichéry.*

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND

A Vigorous Elderly Lady

Age Weakness, Sleeplessness, Sciatica—

"It has been *life* to me for more than ten years," says Miss Mason in acknowledging how completely Phosferine gives her the vigour and strength to overcome the feebleness and infirmities of 70 years of age. Since taking Phosferine, all sleeplessness and sciatica has disappeared, and she undertakes duties which were previously beyond her strength, declaring she feels as energetic and capable, with her faculties as sound and alert, as in the prime of life. In firm, clear handwriting, Miss Mason records the restoration of her appetite and the renewal of healthy action in the bodily functions, thus proving how effectively Phosferine reinforced her vitality, and *revived the nervous activities* of the hardening and ageing tissues. Such commanding evidence of the power of Phosferine to arouse and infuse vitality into systems *too old and too weak* to help themselves, is convincing proof that younger people will benefit even more rapidly and extensively from the energising influence of Phosferine.

Most Successfully Overcome.

Miss A. L. Mason, Albert Villa, Park Road, Clevedon, Eng., writes:—"I am pleased to tell you Phosferine has been a most valuable medicine to me, for more than ten years. I was in a very low condition some time ago, and suffered greatly from insomnia and sciatica; the latter, I am glad to say, is now quite gone, and I sleep fairly well. Phosferine has quite restored my appetite, but I do not expect much greater strength at 70 years of age. I take as much exercise as I can possibly manage, the chief weakness being in my back and legs, but Phosferine always relieves me. Phosferine has been *life* to me. Use this letter if you like to do so."

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE
RIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and burnt; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair personal trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from MR. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 16 Bell Yard, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of all Agents for DE ROOS' Medicines.

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF

HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS

Ship, Bridge, Traversing, Locomotive, Pulling, Carriages Lifter and other Types, Pulley Block.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

FOR THE SKIN

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD.
LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

THE
NEWEST IDEAS

IN LIFE INSURANCE ARE EMBODIED IN THE
PLANS OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE Office.

APPLY AT ONCE

For the New Prospectus of this Office which is the Most Replete Issue before the Insuring Public and contains the Newest and Most Popular Schemes of Insurance.

8 OPTION POLICIES ..... HALF PREMIUM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES
OLD AGE PENSIONS DEFERRED INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN
EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES & CHILDREN ENDOWMENTS.

STRONG RESERVES.....LARGE BONUSES.....LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

NORWICH UNION LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW:—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

? HOW MUCH CAN YOU AFFORD TO SAVE OUT OF YOUR INCOME ?

Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

for the benefit of yourself and your family.

FULL PARTICULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION ON APPLICATION TO—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., GENERAL AGENTS. **O. C. B. WIMBUSH,** MANAGER.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the Strumous forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHŒA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS,
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the outside wrapper the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON S.E.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL'	"SHELL"
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

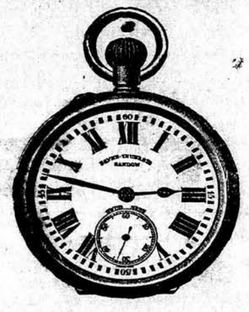
NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
Watch and Clock Specialists.
31, Horuby Road, BOMBAY.



This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

BRINSMEAD PIANOS

THE ROYAL PIANOS

J. BRINSMEAD & SONS are Piano Manufacturers to
H. M. The KING-EMPEROR
and
H. M. The QUEEN-EMPRESS

BRINSMEAD PIANOS

Are the best of all English built instruments. Perfect in all details specially built for India.

Made to last and give Satisfaction.

Prices 775, 875, 975.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

MAKERS TO THE KING & QUEEN

PREFERRED BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

Are the best German Pianos made.

If you prefer a German Piano and require the best that money can purchase the Bechstein is the Piano.

PIANOS for HIRE
and on the
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA, PEST, HUNGARY.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co, 66 Fenchurch Street, London E.C.